

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF AUSTRALIAN COLEOPTERA. XX.

By ARTHUR M. LEA, F.E.S.

(Eight Text-figures.)

[Read 30th October, 1929.]

Family MORDELLIDAE.

MORDELLISTENA CAIRNSENSIS, n. sp.

Black, in some lights with a bright bluish gloss, parts of antennae and of front legs obscurely diluted with red. With fine blackish and greyish pubescence.

Rather thin. Aculeus rather long and thin. Antennae passing base of hind legs. Hind tibiae with four cuts, the second long, the others short, apical spurs very unequal; first and second tarsal joints obscurely notched. Length, 2 mm.

Queensland: Cairns district (F. P. Dodd). Unique.

A minute species, about the size of *M. concolor*, from Western Australia, but with griseous clothing in parts; *M. atronitens* is larger, not greyish, and in certain lights more brilliantly iridescent. At first glance it appears to be a *Mordella*, but the cuts on the hind legs are sufficiently distinct on close examination, although partly concealed by pubescence. From most directions the head appears to be brilliant blue, with a darker central spot, the spot altering in position with the point of view, from the front to the back, but always along the middle. On the head, prothorax, legs and most of the under surface the pubescence is greyish-white, on the elytra it is mostly dark, but whitish on the suture and shoulders, with a faint V, usually traceable (even to the naked eye), but altering with the point of view.⁹

MORDELLISTENA SUBPELLUCIDA, n. sp.

Flavous, with a faint bluish gloss, tips of elytra slightly infuscated, cuts on hind legs and tips of some of the joints black. Clothed with fine, pale pubescence.

Rather thin. Aculeus long and thin, rather suddenly dilated near base. Hind tibiae with three black cuts in addition to the black tip, the first short, second longer, third much longer; spurs very unequal; first and second joints of hind tarsi each with two conspicuous black cuts. Length, 3 mm.

Queensland: Kuranda (F. P. Dodd).

An unusually pale species, about one-third of the elytra appears to be infuscated; this is due mostly to the dark wings showing through, but on lifting an elytron it is seen to be really slightly infuscated posteriorly. It is paler than *M. fusca*, and is without the dark suture and shoulders of *M. longipes*. The pubescence nowhere forms patterns, but is fairly distinct; on the elytra a faint V, altering with the point of view, may usually be traced.

MORDELLISTENA NITIDICOMA, n. sp.

Bright castaneous, with a faint bluish iridescence; metasternum, hind coxae, and most of hind femora more or less deeply infuscated. Rather densely clothed with pale, golden-brown, shining pubescence.

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MORDELLISTENA NITIDICOMA, n. sp.

Bright castaneous, with a faint bluish iridescence; metasternum, hind coxae, and most of hind femora more or less deeply infuscated. Rather densely clothed with pale, golden-brown, shining pubescence.

Rather narrow. Aculeus with apical half thin and then dilated to base, scarcely longer than two basal joints of hind tarsi. Hind tibiae with three distinct cuts, the first short, the others long and subequal, spurs very unequal; first joint of hind tarsi with three black cuts, second and third each with two. Length, 4.5-5.0 mm.

Queensland: National Park (H. Hacker), Cairns (F. P. Dodd). Type in Queensland Museum; cotype in South Australian Museum.

A fairly large species, somewhat larger than the average size of *M. australina*, with brighter pubescence, which on the elytra forms a V (altering with the point of view), quite distinct to the naked eye, and with some of the under parts dark (on one specimen, however, the under parts, except for the cuts on the hind legs, are entirely pale). The aculeus is not as sharp as on *M. coelioxys*.

MORDELLISTENA TORRESENSIS, n. sp. Text-fig. 1.

Flavous and black. Rather densely pubescent, the pubescence whitish on the flavous parts, mostly blackish on the dark parts.

Rather narrow. Antennae extending to base of hind legs. Aculeus very thin, but not very long. Hind tibiae with three sharp black cuts, the first short, second somewhat longer, third much longer; spurs very unequal; first and second joints of hind tarsi each with two black cuts. Length, 2.25 mm.

Queensland: Murray Island (A. M. Lea). Unique.

A prettily variegated species. The head is entirely pale, the pronotum is mostly pale, but with a conspicuous black spot on each side of the middle, on the elytra the black occupies more than half of the surface, and consists of a large spot about the scutellum, a postmedian fascia suddenly dilated at the middle (with the front part passing the tip of the scutellar spot), a subapical fascia and the tips; but the paler portion of the derm itself, between the tips and the postmedian fascia, is not conspicuously paler than the adjacent parts, although appearing distinctly so owing to its white pubescence; the metasternum, hind coxae, and parts of the legs are black.

MORDELLISTENA ALTERNIZONA, n. sp. Text-fig. 2.

Black and flavous. With black and white pubescence, the black almost confined to the black parts of the upper surface.

Rather narrow. Aculeus long and thin. Hind tibiae with one short and three longer black cuts; apical spurs very unequal; first joint of hind tarsi with four black cuts; second joint with two. Length, 2.25 mm.

Queensland: Murray Island (A. M. Lea). Unique.

Structurally close to the preceding species, but the colours of the upper surface are in sharply contrasted zones; the head is entirely flavous, the prothorax is black, with the basal third flavous, the elytra have the basal third black, then a broad pale zone (slightly encroaching on the black zone along the suture), then a longer black zone, followed by the pale tips. Most of the under surface is black or infuscated, the antennae and front and middle legs are pale, the hind legs mostly infuscated. It is about the size of *M. castigata*, but the base of the elytra is black.

MORDELLISTENA PURPUREOTINCTA, n. sp.

Reddish-castaneous with a slight bluish gloss; elytra with a median fascia (narrower about the suture than towards the sides) and the apical fourth

Rather narrow. Aculeus with apical half thin and then dilated to base, scarcely longer than two basal joints of hind tarsi. Hind tibiae with three distinct cuts, the first short, the others long and subequal, spurs very unequal; first joint of hind tarsi with three black cuts, second and third each with two. Length, 4.5-5.0 mm.

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Reddish-castaneous with a slight bluish gloss; elytra with a median fascia (narrower about the suture than towards the sides) and the apical fourth

infuscated. Moderately clothed with stramineous or somewhat golden pubescence, becoming darker on the dark parts of elytra.

Moderately narrow. Aculeus moderately long, narrow, but rapidly dilated near base. Hind tibiae with one short and two long black cuts; spurs very unequal; first joint of hind tarsi with three black cuts, the first very short, second joint with two cuts. Length, 3 mm.

Queensland: Cairns district (F. P. Dodd). Type in South Australian Museum; National Park (H. Hacker), in Queensland Museum.

With faint markings suggestive of those of *Mordella caloptera*, but with the hind legs of a *Mordellistena*. *M. pulcherrima* is a decidedly narrower species, with apical markings well defined. The bluish gloss of the upper surface is more pronounced on the darker parts than elsewhere, on the darker parts also the pubescence in some lights appears purplish.

MORDELLISTENA MEGACERA, n. sp.

Deep black, in places with a metallic blue gloss, parts of abdomen and of legs obscurely diluted with red. With black pubescence, becoming silvery on parts of under surface.

Narrow. Antennae with second and third joints small and subequal, third to tenth serrated, third widely triangular, fourth to tenth slightly increasing in length, but becoming less triangular, eleventh elongate-elliptic, thinner and slightly longer than tenth. Hind tibiae with five sharply defined cuts; apical spurs rather long, the longer about one-fourth more than the other; first joint of hind tarsi with three cuts, the second with two. Length, 5 mm.

Queensland: Kuranda (F. P. Dodd). Unique.

A deep black species, with conspicuous cuts on the hind tibiae and tarsi. The antennae are longer, with the fourth to tenth joints considerably larger than on any other species before me; and, on account of them, it may eventually be considered advisable to place it in a new genus. Although the pubescence on the elytra is uniformly dark, from some directions it appears to form six narrow vittae on each elytron.

MORDELLISTENA MEGALOPS, n. sp.

Black, parts of antennae and of legs obscurely reddish. Moderately clothed with black and greyish pubescence, the latter clothing the sides and apex of prothorax and forming four spots on the disc: two in middle and two at base; on the elytra it narrowly clothes the base, suture, and tips, and forms three short obscure vittae at the base of each, and several feeble ones elsewhere.

Rather narrow. Eyes unusually large, being almost as wide as the space separating them. Aculeus acute, about as long as the elytra are wide at base. Hind tibiae with three acute cuts, the third longer than the others, spurs long and unequal, first joint of tarsi with three cuts, second with two. Length, 3.5 mm.

Queensland: Rockhampton. Unique.

A narrow black species with unusually large eyes. On the pronotum the four pale discal spots are fairly distinct, on each elytron the three basal vittae are fairly distinct from some directions, but the others are very feeble.

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Moderately narrow. Aculeus moderately long, narrow, but rapidly dilated near base. Hind tibiae with one short and two long black cuts; spurs very unequal; first joint of hind tarsi with three black cuts, the first very short, second joint with two cuts. Length, 3 mm.

Queensland: Cairns district (F. P. Dodd). Type in South Australian Museum; National Park (H. Hacker), in Queensland Museum.

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MORDELLISTENA CONCINNA Lea.

A second specimen, slightly larger (3 mm.) than the type, was also trapped in the Cairns district by a sticky seed of *Pisonia brunoniana*.

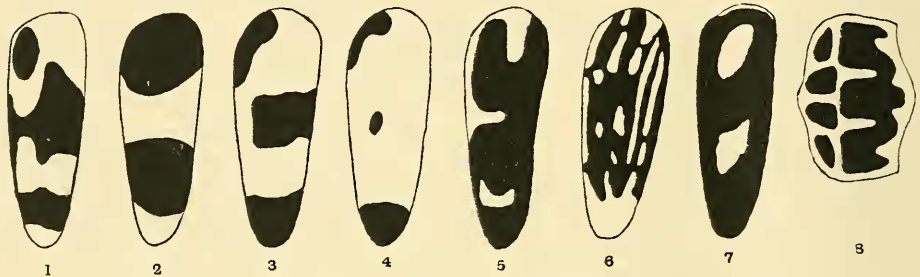
MORDELLA TRILOBIBASA, n. sp. Text-figs. 3, 4.

Bright castaneo-flavous, with black markings on elytra and under parts. With golden pubescence, becoming blackish on the black parts.

Moderately robust. Aculeus acute and moderately long. Spurs to hind tibiae unequal. Length, 4.5 mm.

Queensland: Brookfield, in March (H. Hacker). Type in Queensland Museum.

A beautiful species, intermediate between *M. caloptera* and *M. calodema*; from the former it differs in being slightly more robust and having median fascia of elytra conspicuously interrupted in middle; on the under surface there is a black mark or deep infuscation on each hind coxa, continuing the median fascia on the elytra (not on the metasternum as on several specimens of *caloptera*). The



Text-figs. 1-7.—Elytral markings of 1, *Mordellistena torresensis* Lea; 2, *M. alternizona* Lea; 3 and 4, *Mordella trilobibasa* Lea; 5, *M. mesoleuca* Lea; 6, *M. poeciloptera* Lea; 7, *M. tetrastictoptera* Lea.

Text-fig. 8.—Prothoracic markings of *M. leucosticta* Germ. var.

trilobed basal spot is almost exactly as on the type of *calodema*, but the median fascia and markings on the under surface are different. On the elytra the black parts consist of a large trilobed scutellar spot, a fairly wide median fascia, interrupted in the middle and the apical fourth; on the under surface there is a large round spot adjacent to the median fascia, and the tips of some of the joints are black.

A specimen from Sydney (in the collection of Mr. F. Erasmus Wilson) apparently belongs to this species, but differs from the type in being smaller (4 mm.), and in having the median fascia on the elytra reduced to two small, oblique, disconnected spots; the dark spot on each side of the under surface is almost exactly as on the type.

MORDELLA MESOLEUCA, n. sp. Text-fig. 5.

Black, front and middle femora flavous, front and middle tibiae and antennae darker but not black. With whitish pubescence, on the elytra confined to narrow markings.

Rather narrow. Aculeus sharp, about as long as the elytra are wide at the base. Spurs to hind tibiae unequal, the longer not half the length of the first tarsal joint. Length, 3 mm.

South Australia: Ooldea (A. M. Lea). Unique.

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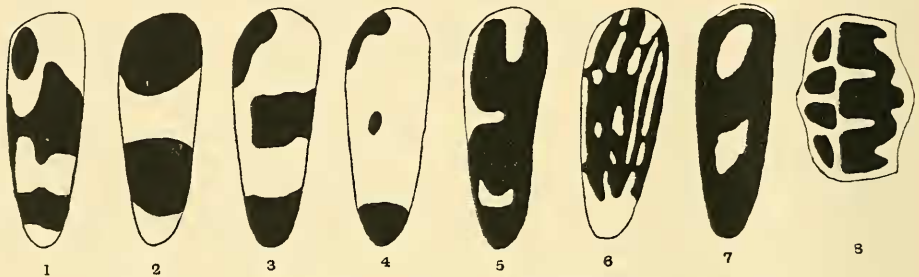
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South Australia: Ooldea (A. M. Lea). Unique.

A small subparallel-sided species with distinctive markings on the elytra; these consist of a narrow sutural stripe to about the middle, where it is traversed by a narrow fascia and then terminates; near the apex there is another fascia and there is a short vitta on each shoulder; on the pronotum the clothing from most directions appears to be uniformly pale, but from others a faint dark median vitta and a small spot on each side become visible.

MORDELLA POECILOPTERA, n. sp. Text-fig. 6.

Black, basal half of antennae and front legs more or less obscurely flavous. Clothed with stramineous or golden-grey pubescence, elytra with black pubescence and numerous pale spots and vittae.

Rather robust. Aculeus moderately long and acutely pointed. Spurs to hind tibiae moderately long and unequal. Length, 6 mm.

New South Wales: Upper Williams River (A. M. Lea). Unique.

The elytral markings are unlike those of any other species before me, are more complicated than on *M. v-aurea*, and on a different plan; they may be considered as broken up remnants of four or five longitudinal stripes on each elytron.

MORDELLA TETRASTICTOPTERA, n. sp. Text-fig. 7.

Black, parts of antennae and of front legs obscurely diluted with red. Moderately clothed with greyish-white pubescence, on the elytra black, but each with two whitish spots, one at the basal third, the other postmedian.

Rather narrow. Aculeus moderately long, apical half thin, then rather strongly dilated to base. Spurs to hind tibiae very unequal, the shorter one not half the length of the other. Length, 3.5 mm.

North Australia: Groote Eylandt (N. B. Tindale). Unique.

On the type the pale clothing has a rather dull appearance, but it is probable that on fresh specimens it would be silvery. There is a rare variety of *M. humeralis* with somewhat similar spots on the elytra, but even on that variety the shoulders are reddish. The hind edge of the hind tibiae is finely serrated, but as there are no deep cuts it does not appear desirable to refer the species to *Mordellistena*.

MORDELLA LEUCOSTICTA Germ. Text-fig. 8.

A specimen from North Australia (Groote Eylandt) has elytral markings as on normal specimens of this species, and the markings on the base of the prothorax the same; but on the apex of the prothorax the markings are white, containing four disconnected black spots, there are also two longitudinal white vittae extending from the white part half-way to the base.

MORDELLA CALOPTERA Lea.

Mixed with several ordinary specimens of this species recently received from Mr. F. P. Dodd from Kuranda, were three specimens with the basal markings of the elytra completely absent, but otherwise as previously figured (Lea, *Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust.*, 1917, Pl. xv, fig. 115).

Family CURCULIONIDAE.

MYLLOCERUS APHTHOSUS Pasc.

A specimen from the Stewart River (Queensland) differs from some typical members of this species in having the scales of a faint whitish-blue colour, and the elytra with more numerous and mostly conjoined spots.

A small subparallel-sided species with distinctive markings on the elytra; these consist of a narrow sutural stripe to about the middle, where it is traversed by a narrow fascia and then terminates; near the apex there is another fascia and there is a short vitta on each shoulder; on the pronotum the clothing from most directions appears to be uniformly pale, but from others a faint dark median vitta and a small spot on each side become visible.

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MYLLOCERUS TORRIDUS Blackb.

Although not mentioned in the original description the prothorax of this species has two distinct transverse impressions, both interrupted in the middle; as a result it has the general appearance of *M. rugicollis*, but the prothorax is distinctly wider at the base than at the apex. Seven specimens from Groote Eylandt probably represent a variety of the species; they differ from a cotype in being smaller (5-6 mm.), and in having the upper surface more noticeably mottled, and the elytral setae much less conspicuous.

MYLLOCERUS MELVILLENSIS Lea.

Two specimens from Groote Eylandt evidently belong to this species, with which they would be associated in the 1914 table of the genus; one of them agrees well with the type, but the other is considerably larger (7 mm.) and has the scales of the upper surface mostly sooty-brown; in general appearance they are close to *M. griseus*, but the prothorax of that species is without transverse impressions.

MYLLOCERUS RUGICOLLIS Lea.

Two males from Groote Eylandt possibly represent a variety of this species (hitherto known only from Queensland); they differ from typical males in having the antennae decidedly longer and thinner, the femora more strongly dentate, and the elytra with numerous small brownish spots; the front coxae are not armed, but each of them has a feeble depressed tubercle, or small granule, at the position of the conical tubercle of *M. rugicollis* and its close allies.

MYLLOCERUS LATICOLLIS Lea.

On the under surface of its rostrum this species has an acutely conical process directed backwards, somewhat as on *M. mirabilis*. On a long series of the species recently taken at Bathurst Head (Northern Queensland) the darker scales vary in extent, sometimes being represented by hardly more than a median spot (apparently always present) on each elytron, sometimes covering most of the surface, but leaving a pale median line on the pronotum.

MYLLOCERUS PTERODERES, n. sp.

Dull reddish-brown. Densely clothed with whitish-grey scales, on the upper surface feebly variegated with inconspicuous pale brown spots.

Head moderately wide, with dense, concealed punctures. Eyes lateral and prominent. Rostrum about as long as its basal width, with three narrow and well defined costae. Antennae rather long, scape flattened towards apex, with its under surface there grooved, first joint of funicle almost as long as second and third combined. Prothorax at apex about as wide as the median length, and about half the width of base, sides strongly obliquely dilated to the base, where each is flanged, the flange slightly overlapping the elytra, apex faintly incurved at middle, base with a wide median lobe, thence faintly sinuous to sides; with sparse, normally concealed punctures. Elytra punctate-striate, the punctures about one-third the width of the interstices, but appearing much smaller through the clothing. Femora unarmed. Length, 9 mm.

Central Australia: Hermannsburg (H. J. Hillier). Type (unique) in British Museum.

MYLLOCERUS TORRIDUS Blackb.

Although not mentioned in the original description the prothorax of this species has two distinct transverse impressions, both interrupted in the middle; as a result it has the general appearance of *M. rugicollis*, but the prothorax is distinctly wider at the base than at the apex. Seven specimens from Groote Eylandt probably represent a variety of the species; they differ from a cotype in being smaller (5-6 mm.), and in having the upper surface more noticeably mottled, and the elytral setae much less conspicuous.

MYLLOCERUS MELVILLENSIS Lea.

Two specimens from Groote Eylandt evidently belong to this species, with which they would be associated in the 1914 table of the genus; one of them agrees well with the type, but the other is considerably larger (7 mm.) and has the scales of the upper surface mostly sooty-brown; in general appearance they are close to *M. griseus*, but the prothorax of that species is without transverse impressions.

MYLLOCERUS RUGICOLLIS Lea.

Two males from Groote Eylandt possibly represent a variety of this species (hitherto known only from Queensland); they differ from typical males in having the antennae decidedly longer and thinner, the femora more strongly dentate, and the elytra with numerous small brownish spots; the front coxae are not armed, but each of them has a feeble depressed tubercle, or small granule, at the position of the conical tubercle of *M. rugicollis* and its close allies.

MYLLOCERUS LATICOLLIS Lea.

On the under surface of its rostrum this species has an acutely conical process directed backwards, somewhat as on *M. mirabilis*. On a long series of the species recently taken at Bathurst Head (Northern Queensland) the darker scales vary in extent, sometimes being represented by hardly more than a median spot (apparently always present) on each elytron, sometimes covering most of the surface, but leaving a pale median line on the pronotum.

MYLLOCERUS PTERODERES, n. sp.

Dull reddish-brown. Densely clothed with whitish-grey scales, on the upper surface feebly variegated with inconspicuous pale brown spots.

Head moderately wide, with dense, concealed punctures. Eyes lateral and prominent. Rostrum about as long as its basal width, with three narrow and well defined costae. Antennae rather long, scape flattened towards apex, with its under surface there grooved, first joint of funicle almost as long as second and third combined. Prothorax at apex about as wide as the median length, and about half the width of base, sides strongly obliquely dilated to the base, where each is flanged, the flange slightly overlapping the elytra, apex faintly incurved at middle, base with a wide median lobe, thence faintly sinuous to sides; with sparse, normally concealed punctures. Elytra punctate-striate, the punctures about one-third the width of the interstices, but appearing much smaller through the clothing. Femora unarmed. Length, 9 mm.

Central Australia: Hermannsburg (H. J. Hillier). Type (unique) in British Museum.

Allied to *M. laticollis*, but larger, base of prothorax just perceptibly wider than elytra, instead of very distinctly so, its apex slightly incurved to middle, and rostrum longer. From *M. latibasis* it differs in having the head slightly more convex, and narrower between the eyes, prothorax with apex narrower and less incurved to middle, and sides more obliquely dilated to base, the base itself is not deeply and evenly bisinuate, as on that species, and the elytra are not separately evenly rounded at the base, but each has a slight incurvature before the shoulder, as a result the base appears unequally trisinuate. *M. chaunoderus* is a much smaller species, with very different head. To the naked eye the upper surface of the type appears to be of a uniform shade of grey, slightly darker than the under surface, but under a lens numerous faint spots may be seen; the club has infuscated scales. At first glance the muzzle and legs appear to be the only parts that are setose, but on close examination a row of small, sparse, depressed setae may be seen on each elytral interstice; on the apical slope they are more distinct than elsewhere, but even there they are traceable with difficulty.

MYLLOCERUS HOPLOSTERNUS, n. sp.

♂. Black. Clothed with black and green scales, the latter sometimes with a coppery or bluish gloss.

Eyes large, but not very prominent. Rostrum wedge-shaped, shorter than eyes; scrobes feebly separated in front. Antennae long and thin, second joint of funicle slightly longer than first. Prothorax longer than wide, sides increasing in width to near apex, and then slightly dilated; with small punctures, normally concealed. Elytra almost parallel-sided to near apex, base trisinuate; with regular rows of large punctures, appearing much narrower through clothing. Prosternum with an acute projection in middle behind coxae. Femora edentate. Length (including rostrum), 4.5-5.0 mm.

♀. Differs in having prosternum unarmed.

Queensland: Stewart River in February (H. M. Hale and N. B. Tindale); abundant.

The eyes and rostrum are much as on *M. ceratorhinus*, but the sides of the prothorax are very different. *M. brachyrhynchus*, with somewhat similar eyes and rostrum, has the prothorax much narrower at the base. On *M. armipectus* the prosternum has a projection, but it is smaller and nearer the base. There are some long setae about the base of the elytra, but not enough to warrant the species being referred to *Bd* of the 1914 table of the genus; in that table it could be associated with *M. speciosus*, but the rostrum and many other characters are different. Regarding the ground scales as green, the black ones form two complete vittae on the pronotum, and on the elytra numerous spots, many of which are combined into irregular fasciae; on the under surface the scales are pale green, becoming whitish along the middle. The clothing is easily abraded, especially from the pronotum, which on some old specimens appears almost entirely shining black.

MYLLOCERUS OBLIQUICOLLIS, n. sp.

Black, legs obscurely reddish. Densely clothed with greyish-white scales, slightly infuscated on parts of upper surface, uniformly white on under surface.

Eyes large but not very prominent. Rostrum very short, scarcely the length of eyes. Antennae long and thin, second joint of funicle slightly longer than first. Prothorax wider than long, sides evenly decreasing in width to apex, which

Allied to *M. laticollis*, but larger, base of prothorax just perceptibly wider than elytra, instead of very distinctly so, its apex slightly incurved to middle, and rostrum longer. From *M. latibasis* it differs in having the head slightly more convex, and narrower between the eyes, prothorax with apex narrower and less incurved to middle, and sides more obliquely dilated to base, the base itself is not deeply and evenly bisinuate, as on that species, and the elytra are not separately evenly rounded at the base, but each has a slight incurvature before the shoulder, as a result the base appears unequally trisinate. *M. chaunoderus* is a much smaller species, with very different head. To the naked eye the upper surface of the type appears to be of a uniform shade of grey, slightly darker than the under surface, but under a lens numerous faint spots may be seen; the club has infuscated scales. At first glance the muzzle and legs appear to be the only parts that are setose, but on close examination a row of small, sparse, depressed setae may be seen on each elytral interstice; on the apical slope they are more distinct than elsewhere, but even there they are traceable with difficulty.

MYLLOCERUS HOPLOSTERNUS, n. sp.

♂. Black. Clothed with black and green scales, the latter sometimes with a coppery or bluish gloss.

Eyes large, but not very prominent. Rostrum wedge-shaped, shorter than eyes; scrobes feebly separated in front. Antennae long and thin, second joint of funicle slightly longer than first. Prothorax longer than wide, sides increasing in width to near apex, and then slightly dilated; with small punctures, normally concealed. Elytra almost parallel-sided to near apex, base trisinate; with regular rows of large punctures, appearing much narrower through clothing. Prosternum with an acute projection in middle behind coxae. Femora edentate. Length (including rostrum), 4.5-5.0 mm.

♀. Differs in having prosternum unarmed.

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The eyes and rostrum are much as on *M. ceratorhinus*, but the sides of the prothorax are very different. *M. brachyrhynchus*, with somewhat similar eyes and rostrum, has the prothorax much narrower at the base. On *M. armipectus* the prosternum has a projection, but it is smaller and nearer the base. There are some long setae about the base of the elytra, but not enough to warrant the species being referred to *Bd* of the 1914 table of the genus; in that table it could be associated with *M. speciosus*, but the rostrum and many other characters are different. Regarding the ground scales as green, the black ones form two complete vittae on the pronotum, and on the elytra numerous spots, many of which are combined into irregular fasciae; on the under surface the scales are pale green, becoming whitish along the middle. The clothing is easily abraded, especially from the pronotum, which on some old specimens appears almost entirely shining black.

MYLLOCERUS OBLIQUICOLLIS, n. sp.

Black, legs obscurely reddish. Densely clothed with greyish-white scales, slightly infuscated on parts of upper surface, uniformly white on under surface.

Eyes large but not very prominent. Rostrum very short, scarcely the length of eyes. Antennae long and thin, second joint of funicle slightly longer than first. Prothorax wider than long, sides evenly decreasing in width to apex, which

is scarcely more than half the width of base; punctures normally concealed. Elytra comparatively wide, parallel-sided to beyond the middle; striate-punctate, punctures large, but appearing much smaller through clothing. Femora unarmed. Length, 4-5 mm.

Queensland: Stewart River in February (H. M. Hale and N. B. Tindale).

The eyes and rostrum are much as those of the preceding species, but the prothorax and clothing are very different. In the 1914 table of the genus, it could be associated with the species of *B w*, from all of which it is distinguished by the rostrum, which is much as on the preceding species and *M. ceratorhinus* and *M. brachyrhynchus*. The setae are confined to a single row on each interstice, and are inconspicuous even from the sides.

MYLLOCERUS INERMIPES, n. sp.

Black, parts of antennae and legs obscurely reddish. Clothed with ashen, slightly variegated scales. With numerous short sloping setae, very distinct from the sides.

Eyes large, but not very prominent. Rostrum slightly longer than basal width, about twice the length of eyes, sides gently decreasing in width to apex, a fine carina on each side, between the eyes and apex. Antennae long and thin, first joint of funicle slightly longer than second. Prothorax twice as wide at base as the median length, sides gently bisinuate, apex feebly incurved to middle, and about three-fourths the width of base; punctures normally concealed. Elytra parallel-sided to near apex, each separately strongly rounded at base; with rows of large punctures, appearing small through clothing. Femora edentate. Length, 4.0-4.5 mm.

North Australia: Daly River (H. Wesselman).

The prothorax is faintly incurved at apex, but the incurvature is not sufficient to allow the species to be referred to *B h* of the 1914 table of the genus; in that table it could be associated with the species of *B uu*, but it differs from *M. castor* and *M. confinis* in the prothorax having oblique sides, punctures smaller, eyes larger but less prominent, and rostrum flatter, etc.

MYLLOCERUS TRISINUATUS, n. sp.

Black, antennae and legs obscurely reddish. Densely clothed with ashen, or greyish-white scales, with a slight greenish tinge, the prothorax with an irregular median dark vitta, the elytra multimaculate or immaculate. With depressed setae; on the elytra mostly confined to a single row on each interstice.

Eyes moderately large and not very prominent. Rostrum not much longer than wide, sides gently incurved. Antennae moderately long and thin, first joint of funicle distinctly longer than second. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides gently rounded, apex straight and about two-thirds the width of base; with large, concealed punctures. Elytra feebly dilated to beyond the middle, base ~~tri-~~ sinuate; striate-punctate, the punctures large but appearing much smaller through clothing. Femora acutely dentate. Length, 5.0-5.5 mm.

North Australia: Bathurst Island in October (G. F. Hill).

Of the two specimens (still fast *in cop.*) before me, the male has numerous small infuscated spots on the elytra, and a fairly wide median vitta on the pronotum; the female has the median vitta quite as distinct, but its elytra are immaculate. The female has a distinct transverse impression on each side of the pronotum; they are symmetrical, but are possibly accidental. In the 1914 table

is scarcely more than half the width of base; punctures normally concealed. Elytra comparatively wide, parallel-sided to beyond the middle; striate-punctate, punctures large, but appearing much smaller through clothing. Femora unarmed. Length, 4-5 mm.

Queensland: Stewart River in February (H. M. Hale and N. B. Tindale).

The eyes and rostrum are much as those of the preceding species, but the prothorax and clothing are very different. In the 1914 table of the genus, it could be associated with the species of *B w*, from all of which it is distinguished by the rostrum, which is much as on the preceding species and *M. ceratorhinus* and *M. brachyrhynchus*. The setae are confined to a single row on each interstice, and are inconspicuous even from the sides.

MYLLOCERUS INERMIPES, n. sp.

Black, parts of antennae and legs obscurely reddish. Clothed with ashen, slightly variegated scales. With numerous short sloping setae, very distinct from the sides.

Eyes large, but not very prominent. Rostrum slightly longer than basal width, about twice the length of eyes, sides gently decreasing in width to apex, a fine carina on each side, between the eyes and apex. Antennae long and thin, first joint of funicle slightly longer than second. Prothorax twice as wide at base as the median length, sides gently bisinuate, apex feebly incurved to middle, and about three-fourths the width of base; punctures normally concealed. Elytra parallel-sided to near apex, each separately strongly rounded at base; with rows of large punctures, appearing small through clothing. Femora edentate. Length, 4.0-4.5 mm.

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The prothorax is faintly incurved at apex, but the incurvature is not sufficient to allow the species to be referred to *B h* of the 1914 table of the genus; in that table it could be associated with the species of *B uu*, but it differs from *M. castor* and *M. confinis* in the prothorax having oblique sides, punctures smaller, eyes larger but less prominent, and rostrum flatter, etc.

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Eyes moderately large and not very prominent. Rostrum not much longer than wide, sides gently incurved. Antennae moderately long and thin, first joint of funicle distinctly longer than second. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides gently rounded, apex straight and about two-thirds the width of base; with large, concealed punctures. Elytra feebly dilated to beyond the middle, base ~~tri-~~ sinuate; striate-punctate, the punctures large but appearing much smaller through clothing. Femora acutely dentate. Length, 5.0-5.5 mm.

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Of the two specimens (still fast *in cop.*) before me, the male has numerous small infuscated spots on the elytra, and a fairly wide median vitta on the pronotum; the female has the median vitta quite as distinct, but its elytra are immaculate. The female has a distinct transverse impression on each side of the pronotum; they are symmetrical, but are possibly accidental. In the 1914 table

of the genus, the species could be associated with *M. fugitivus*, from which it differs in its black derm and ashen clothing, with a median vitta on pronotum. *M. foveifrons* has more uniform clothing, and stouter antennae and legs. In general appearance it is somewhat like *M. obscurus*, but is smaller and decidedly narrower. From the preceding species it differs in the rounded sides of its prothorax, trisinate base of elytra, and dentate femora.

MYLLOCERUS TRIVITTICOLLIS, n. sp.

Blackish-brown, antennae (club excepted) and legs more or less reddish. Densely clothed with whitish scales, the pronotum with three complete brownish vittae, the elytra with numerous small brownish spots, except on the suture and sides. With numerous pale, depressed setae, but on the elytra a regular row of fairly long erect ones on each interstice; front tibiae with a fringe of hairs on lower surface.

Eyes elliptic and rather long, but not very prominent. Rostrum not very long, sides subcontinuous with those of head. Antennae moderately long; first joint of funicle distinctly longer than second, the others comparatively short. Prothorax almost as long as wide, strongly convex, sides strongly rounded, base not much wider than apex; punctures concealed but indicated by setae. Elytra separately rounded at base, conspicuously wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to beyond the middle; striate-punctate, punctures appearing narrow through clothing. Femora edentate. Length, 5 mm.

South Australia: Barton (A. M. Lea); unique.

A distinct species with subglobular pronotum; the base is not much wider than the apex, so it could be referred to B in the 1914 table of the genus, and there associated with *M. canalicornis*, which is without long elytral setae; regarding it as belonging to BB C, it could be associated with *M. suturalis* and *M. villosipennis*, from which it differs in the strongly rounded trivittate prothorax, besides many other features. In some lights some of the white scales on the under surface have a bluish or coppery gloss; many of the elytral spots are transversely confluent. The tibial fringe may be a masculine feature.

MYLLOCERUS PERARMATUS, n. sp.

♂. Dull reddish-brown, antennae (club excepted) and legs paler. Densely clothed with whitish-grey scales, with numerous brown spots on upper surface, under surface with uniformly white scales. With numerous setae, mostly pale on the under surface and legs, mostly dark on the upper surface; on the elytra suberect and forming a distinct row on each interstice, but irregular on the third.

Eyes large, elliptic and not very prominent. Rostrum short and wide, with three thin carinae. Antennae (for the genus) not very thin, first joint of funicle distinctly longer than second. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides rather strongly rounded, base and apex subequal; with numerous large, setiferous punctures. Elytra much wider than prothorax, base gently trisinate, sides parallel to beyond the middle; striate-punctate, punctures fairly large, but appearing narrow through clothing. All coxae acutely dentate, femora stout, acutely dentate, tibiae multidentate. Length, 5.5-7.0 mm.

♀. Differs in having the antennae somewhat smaller, prothorax distinctly smaller, sides less strongly rounded, a shallow transverse impression near apex, and another near base, the latter usually with a short impression on each side of middle, abdomen more convex and legs thinner, with unarmed coxae.

Queensland: Magnetic Island (A. M. Lea).

of the genus, the species could be associated with *M. fugitivus*, from which it differs in its black derm and ashen clothing, with a median vitta on pronotum. *M. foveifrons* has more uniform clothing, and stouter antennae and legs. In general appearance it is somewhat like *M. obscurus*, but is smaller and decidedly narrower. From the preceding species it differs in the rounded sides of its prothorax, trisinate base of elytra, and dentate femora.

MYLLOCERUS TRIVITTICOLLIS, n. sp.

Blackish-brown, antennae (club excepted) and legs more or less reddish. Densely clothed with whitish scales, the pronotum with three complete brownish vittae, the elytra with numerous small brownish spots, except on the suture and sides. With numerous pale, depressed setae, but on the elytra a regular row of fairly long erect ones on each interstice; front tibiae with a fringe of hairs on lower surface.

Eyes elliptic and rather long, but not very prominent. Rostrum not very long, sides subcontinuous with those of head. Antennae moderately long; first joint of funicle distinctly longer than second, the others comparatively short. Prothorax almost as long as wide, strongly convex, sides strongly rounded, base not much wider than apex; punctures concealed but indicated by setae. Elytra separately rounded at base, conspicuously wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to beyond the middle; striate-punctate, punctures appearing narrow through clothing. Femora edentate. Length, 5 mm.

South Australia: Barton (A. M. Lea); unique.

A distinct species with subglobular pronotum; the base is not much wider than the apex, so it could be referred to B in the 1914 table of the genus, and there associated with *M. canalicornis*, which is without long elytral setae; regarding it as belonging to BB C, it could be associated with *M. suturalis* and *M. villosipennis*, from which it differs in the strongly rounded trivittate prothorax, besides many other features. In some lights some of the white scales on the under surface have a bluish or coppery gloss; many of the elytral spots are transversely confluent. The tibial fringe may be a masculine feature.

MYLLOCERUS PERARMATUS, n. sp.

♂. Dull reddish-brown, antennae (club excepted) and legs paler. Densely clothed with whitish-grey scales, with numerous brown spots on upper surface, under surface with uniformly white scales. With numerous setae, mostly pale on the under surface and legs, mostly dark on the upper surface; on the elytra suberect and forming a distinct row on each interstice, but irregular on the third.

Eyes large, elliptic and not very prominent. Rostrum short and wide, with three thin carinae. Antennae (for the genus) not very thin, first joint of funicle distinctly longer than second. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides rather strongly rounded, base and apex subequal; with numerous large, setiferous punctures. Elytra much wider than prothorax, base gently trisinate, sides parallel to beyond the middle; striate-punctate, punctures fairly large, but appearing narrow through clothing. All coxae acutely dentate, femora stout, acutely dentate, tibiae multidentate. Length, 5.5-7.0 mm.

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Queensland: Magnetic Island (A. M. Lea).

The male coxae are armed much as on *M. armipes*, from which the species is at once distinguished by the suberect setae; these are conspicuous from all directions, but on that species even from the sides the upper surface appears nonsetose. In many respects it approaches *M. tibialis*, but the tibiae and coxae are very different. *M. coxalis*, with somewhat similar legs, is a much narrower species, with paler clothing. Seen directly from behind, the elytral setae appear to form an almost regular row on each interstice; they are, however, not long enough to entitle the species to be referred to C, in the 1914 table of the genus; the females could be associated with *M. melvillensis* and *M. rugicollis*, from which they are distinguished by the numerous suberect setae; the males with *M. varius* and *M. fuscomaculatus*, which have unarmed coxae, and differ in other respects. The spine on each of the hind coxae is smaller than the others, but quite as acute. The head has usually two distinct dark vittae, but on some specimens its clothing is uniformly pale; the pronotum usually has several feeble vittae, but occasionally has pale scales only, the setiferous punctures, however, give it a "flea-bitten" appearance; the elytral spots vary considerably in number and disposition, and are often irregularly confluent.

Genus MANDALOTUS.

Almost every collector in Australia who has searched for insects in places where species of this genus are likely to occur, has obtained specimens of it, hence the numerous species I have been able to name from time to time. The males of more than half the known species may be readily distinguished by structural features of the under surface and legs. Of the other species many are quite distinct when placed side by side with their allies. Owing to their method of living, however, many are so covered with mud, or have had their scales and setae dirtied or abraded, that their clothing is not of much assistance towards their identification. The derm also (as with many other densely clothed weevils) is liable to considerable variation in colour; normally with most mature specimens it is black or blackish, but many are more or less reddish, even those that have shed their deciduous mandibular appendages; on such specimens the clothing is usually in better preservation, but not much reliance may be placed on anything but sculpture.

MANDALOTUS FUNEREUS Lea.

A specimen in Mr. F. E. Wilson's collection from Mount Painter (Victoria) taken at an elevation of 4,000 feet in January, evidently belongs to this species, but has fewer black scales, and the strong arcuation of the base of the elytra is slightly interrupted on each side, to a certain extent approaching that of *M. ferrugineus*.

MANDALOTUS PENTAGONODERES, n. sp.

♂. Of a rather pale castaneous, scape dark brown. Densely clothed with brownish scales, in some lights with a golden or golden-red gloss; in addition with numerous curved setae, varying from stramineous to black, and becoming suberect between the eyes; front tibiae with a fairly long pale fringe on lower surface.

Head with a narrow interocular impression. Rostrum moderately long, with three ridges obscured by clothing. Antennae rather long and thin. Prothorax slightly transverse, sides dilated from base to near apex, and then suddenly narrowed to apex itself, which is somewhat uplifted in middle; with numerous

The male coxae are armed much as on *M. armipes*, from which the species is at once distinguished by the suberect setae; these are conspicuous from all directions, but on that species even from the sides the upper surface appears nonsetose. In many respects it approaches *M. tibialis*, but the tibiae and coxae are very different. *M. coxalis*, with somewhat similar legs, is a much narrower species, with paler clothing. Seen directly from behind, the elytral setae appear to form an almost regular row on each interstice; they are, however, not long enough to entitle the species to be referred to C, in the 1914 table of the genus; the females could be associated with *M. melvillensis* and *M. rugicollis*, from which they are distinguished by the numerous suberect setae; the males with *M. varius* and *M. fuscomaculatus*, which have unarmed coxae, and differ in other respects. The spine on each of the hind coxae is smaller than the others, but quite as acute. The head has usually two distinct dark vittae, but on some specimens its clothing is uniformly pale; the pronotum usually has several feeble vittae, but occasionally has pale scales only, the setiferous punctures, however, give it a "flea-bitten" appearance; the elytral spots vary considerably in number and disposition, and are often irregularly confluent.

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MANDALOTUS PENTAGONODERES, n. sp.

♂. Of a rather pale castaneous, scape dark brown. Densely clothed with brownish scales, in some lights with a golden or golden-red gloss; in addition with numerous curved setae, varying from stramineous to black, and becoming suberect between the eyes; front tibiae with a fairly long pale fringe on lower surface.

Head with a narrow interocular impression. Rostrum moderately long, with three ridges obscured by clothing. Antennae rather long and thin. Prothorax slightly transverse, sides dilated from base to near apex, and then suddenly narrowed to apex itself, which is somewhat uplifted in middle; with numerous

fairly distinct granules, a shallow depression in middle close to apex and with a feeble median line. Elytra moderately long, no wider than widest part of prothorax; with numerous obtuse tubercles, and with series of rather narrow punctures, in places deflected by granules. Abdomen with a large shallow depression. Prosternum with a truncated process projecting between middle coxae, these distinctly but not widely separated. Femora stout, tibiae rather long, the hind ones somewhat flattened, slightly twisted and with small setiferous granules. Length, 7 mm.

Victoria: Warburton, 4,000 feet, in tussocks, in December (F. E. Wilson); unique.

The front coxae are but slightly separated; between them there is a triangular process produced backwards, which meets a similar process produced forwards, but their junction is below the general level (the insect viewed on its back) as on several other species with the front coxae almost touching, but between the posterior third of the coxae there is another process which is produced obliquely upwards, with its apex truncated. Regarding the prosternum as tuberculate the species could be referred to B in the 1926 table of the genus (*Rec. S. Aust. Mus.*, iii, 152) and there associated with *M. prosternalis*; on that species (a much smaller one) the process is distinctly a tubercle, and entirely behind the coxae; on the present species the process is a truncated projection partly between the coxae. Regarding the species, however, as belonging to F in that table, it might be associated with *M. hypulus*, which is a smaller species, with fewer tubercles on the elytra. The hind angles of the prothorax are rounded off, otherwise its upper surface would be a perfect pentagon. There are ten tubercles on each elytron, mostly clothed with darker scales than on the adjacent parts, there are three on the third interstice, a basal one interrupting the even incurvature of the base, a small one at the basal fourth, and a fairly large one crowning the apical slope; there are also three on each of the fifth and seventh interstices, with one below the shoulder; the fourth has a feeble elongate swelling, which, although scarcely a tubercle, is sufficient to deflect the row of punctures on each side of it. The type is probably immature.

MANDALOTUS DOLENS, n. sp.

♂. Dark brown, some parts obscurely paler. Densely clothed with brownish scales, in parts brownish-grey; in addition with numerous suberect or sloping setae, mostly brownish, and on the elytra confined to a single row on each interstice; under surface of front tibiae with a rather long, pale, loose fringe.

Rostrum rather short, with a narrow median carina, and almost concealed sublateral ridges. Antennae moderately long. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides rather strongly rounded; with a feeble median line and with numerous small granules, partly traceable through clothing. Elytra nontuberculate, sides rounded and widest at about basal fifth, base evenly arched; with rows of rather large, deep punctures, appearing much smaller through clothing. Intercostal process of mesosternum small, conically produced in front. Basal segment of abdomen gently depressed in middle. Front coxae distinctly, but not very widely separated, femora stout, hind tibiae with a small tooth at apical two-fifths on the inner surface. Length, 4.5-5.0 mm.

Queensland: Maryborough (E. W. Fischer).

In general appearance near *M. auchmeresthes*, with which it could be associated in the 1926 table of the genus, but the intercoxal process of the mesosternum

fairly distinct granules, a shallow depression in middle close to apex and with a feeble median line. Elytra moderately long, no wider than widest part of prothorax; with numerous obtuse tubercles, and with series of rather narrow punctures, in places deflected by granules. Abdomen with a large shallow depression. Prosternum with a truncated process projecting between middle coxae, these distinctly but not widely separated. Femora stout, tibiae rather long, the hind ones somewhat flattened, slightly twisted and with small setiferous granules. Length, 7 mm.

Victoria: Warburton, 4,000 feet, in tussocks, in December (F. E. Wilson); unique.

The front coxae are but slightly separated; between them there is a triangular process produced backwards, which meets a similar process produced forwards, but their junction is below the general level (the insect viewed on its back) as on several other species with the front coxae almost touching, but between the posterior third of the coxae there is another process which is produced obliquely upwards, with its apex truncated. Regarding the prosternum as tuberculate the species could be referred to B in the 1926 table of the genus (*Rec. S. Aust. Mus.*, iii, 152) and there associated with *M. prosternalis*; on that species (a much smaller one) the process is distinctly a tubercle, and entirely behind the coxae; on the present species the process is a truncated projection partly between the coxae. Regarding the species, however, as belonging to F in that table, it might be associated with *M. hypulus*, which is a smaller species, with fewer tubercles on the elytra. The hind angles of the prothorax are rounded off, otherwise its upper surface would be a perfect pentagon. There are ten tubercles on each elytron, mostly clothed with darker scales than on the adjacent parts, there are three on the third interstice, a basal one interrupting the even incurvature of the base, a small one at the basal fourth, and a fairly large one crowning the apical slope; there are also three on each of the fifth and seventh interstices, with one below the shoulder; the fourth has a feeble elongate swelling, which, although scarcely a tubercle, is sufficient to deflect the row of punctures on each side of it. The type is probably immature.

MANDALOTUS DOLENS, n. sp.

♂. Dark brown, some parts obscurely paler. Densely clothed with brownish scales, in parts brownish-grey; in addition with numerous suberect or sloping setae, mostly brownish, and on the elytra confined to a single row on each interstice; under surface of front tibiae with a rather long, pale, loose fringe.

Rostrum rather short, with a narrow median carina, and almost concealed sublateral ridges. Antennae moderately long. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides rather strongly rounded; with a feeble median line and with numerous small granules, partly traceable through clothing. Elytra nontuberculate, sides rounded and widest at about basal fifth, base evenly arched; with rows of rather large, deep punctures, appearing much smaller through clothing. Intercostal process of mesosternum small, conically produced in front. Basal segment of abdomen gently depressed in middle. Front coxae distinctly, but not very widely separated, femora stout, hind tibiae with a small tooth at apical two-fifths on the inner surface. Length, 4.5-5.0 mm.

Queensland: Maryborough (E. W. Fischer).

In general appearance near *M. auchmeresthes*, with which it could be associated in the 1926 table of the genus, but the intercoxal process of the mesosternum

not truncated in front, and hind tibiae with a small inner tooth, nearer the apex than base; it is, however, invisible from most directions. A second male has the under surface and parts of the legs pale castaneous, probably from immaturity.

MANDALOTUS FIMBRIATUS, n. sp.

♂. Black, antennae and tarsi obscurely diluted with red. Densely clothed with sooty-brown scales, and with numerous suberect setae, on the elytra formed into a single row on each interstice; tibiae fringed on under surface.

Rostrum moderately long, with three ridges (including the median carina) indicated through clothing. Antennae rather long, first joint of funicle longer than second. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded, with a feeble median line; with numerous small rounded granules, slightly traceable through clothing. Elytra at base strongly trisinate and as wide as the widest part of prothorax, nontuberculate, but with an obtuse swelling behind each shoulder; with rows of large, round, deep punctures, wider than the interspaces, but appearing much smaller through clothing. Basal segment of abdomen with a curved carina about one-third from apex, and connecting the hind coxae, the enclosed space between it and base almost glabrous, and with numerous small punctures. Front coxae almost as widely separated as middle ones; front tibiae with a moderate swelling on basal third of under surface, then strongly arched to apex; middle tibiae strongly dilated from base to near the middle, thence to apex with an almost semicircular notch. Length, 5-7 mm.

♀. Differs in having rostrum smaller, with a slight interocular granule, antennae shorter, prothorax considerably smaller and more transverse, elytra wider in proportion, basal segment of abdomen convex and noncarinate, front tibiae smaller, their apical portion less curved, and middle tibiae only gently incurved on apical half of under surface.

Victoria: Bogong Plains in January (F. E. Wilson), Alps (H. W. Davey).

In the 1926 table of the genus this species could be associated with *M. interocularis*, but the male is very distinct from the male of that species (as also from *M. arciferus* and *M. carteri*, with which it is closely associated) by the middle tibiae; each of these has a deep notch on the apical half, immediately preceded by a large tooth-like process (really the sudden termination of an enlargement from the base); on the three species referred to, the swelling on the basal half of each of the middle tibiae is gradual, and not abruptly ended in a tooth-like process. The interocular granule of the female is not a conspicuous reddish one as on *interocularis*, but appears to be more a slight thickening of the base of the median carina of the rostrum, which is elsewhere concealed by the clothing. The clothing is but little variegated on each individual, but on some specimens is more of a rusty-brown than sooty-brown, it is rather sparse on the under surface; on one female it is of a muddy-grey, with small sooty spots on the elytra; the fringe on the front tibiae of the male is more conspicuous than on the others. Of the pair from the Alps the male has distinctly longer fringes on the tibiae, and the tooth-like projection on the middle pair is not quite as prominent.

MANDALOTUS TUBERIPENNIS, n. sp.

♂. Dark reddish-brown, some parts paler. Moderately clothed with greyish or brownish scales, on some parts, in certain lights, with a slight metallic gloss; in addition with numerous curved or suberect setae.

not truncated in front, and hind tibiae with a small inner tooth, nearer the apex than base; it is, however, invisible from most directions. A second male has the under surface and parts of the legs pale castaneous, probably from immaturity.

MANDALOTUS FIMBRIATUS, n. sp.

♂. Black, antennae and tarsi obscurely diluted with red. Densely clothed with sooty-brown scales, and with numerous suberect setae, on the elytra formed into a single row on each interstice; tibiae fringed on under surface.

Rostrum moderately long, with three ridges (including the median carina) indicated through clothing. Antennae rather long, first joint of funicle longer than second. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded, with a feeble median line; with numerous small rounded granules, slightly traceable through clothing. Elytra at base strongly trisinate and as wide as the widest part of prothorax, nontuberculate, but with an obtuse swelling behind each shoulder; with rows of large, round, deep punctures, wider than the interspaces, but appearing much smaller through clothing. Basal segment of abdomen with a curved carina about one-third from apex, and connecting the hind coxae, the enclosed space between it and base almost glabrous, and with numerous small punctures. Front coxae almost as widely separated as middle ones; front tibiae with a moderate swelling on basal third of under surface, then strongly arched to apex; middle tibiae strongly dilated from base to near the middle, thence to apex with an almost semicircular notch. Length, 5-7 mm.

♀. Differs in having rostrum smaller, with a slight interocular granule, antennae shorter, prothorax considerably smaller and more transverse, elytra wider in proportion, basal segment of abdomen convex and noncarinate, front tibiae smaller, their apical portion less curved, and middle tibiae only gently incurved on apical half of under surface.

Victoria: Bogong Plains in January (F. E. Wilson), Alps (H. W. Davey).

In the 1926 table of the genus this species could be associated with *M. interocularis*, but the male is very distinct from the male of that species (as also from *M. arciferus* and *M. carteri*, with which it is closely associated) by the middle tibiae; each of these has a deep notch on the apical half, immediately preceded by a large tooth-like process (really the sudden termination of an enlargement from the base); on the three species referred to, the swelling on the basal half of each of the middle tibiae is gradual, and not abruptly ended in a tooth-like process. The interocular granule of the female is not a conspicuous reddish one as on *interocularis*, but appears to be more a slight thickening of the base of the median carina of the rostrum, which is elsewhere concealed by the clothing. The clothing is but little variegated on each individual, but on some specimens is more of a rusty-brown than sooty-brown, it is rather sparse on the under surface; on one female it is of a muddy-grey, with small sooty spots on the elytra; the fringe on the front tibiae of the male is more conspicuous than on the others. Of the pair from the Alps the male has distinctly longer fringes on the tibiae, and the tooth-like projection on the middle pair is not quite as prominent.

MANDALOTUS TUBERIPENNIS, n. sp.

♂. Dark reddish-brown, some parts paler. Moderately clothed with greyish or brownish scales, on some parts, in certain lights, with a slight metallic gloss; in addition with numerous curved or suberect setae.

Rostrum moderately long, median carina traceable throughout. Scape thickened at apex. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides dilated from base to near apex, and then strongly narrowed to apex itself; surface uneven, depressed in middle near apex, and with numerous round, partially concealed granules. Elytra trisinate at base, just behind shoulders as wide as widest part of prothorax, third, fifth, and seventh interstices with obtuse tubercles, of which the largest is on the third at the summit of the apical slope; with somewhat irregular rows of large, partially concealed punctures. Basal segment of abdomen with a shallow depression, slightly continued on to second segment. Front coxae large, almost touching, femora stout, tibiae rather long and thin. Length, 4-5 mm.

♀. Differs in having somewhat smaller rostrum, with shorter antennae, prothorax more transverse, elytra shorter and wider in proportion, with more conspicuous tubercles, basal segment of abdomen evenly convex and legs shorter.

Victoria: Warburton, in tussocks at an elevation of 4,000 feet (F. E. Wilson).

In the 1926 table of the genus, this species could be placed with the species of *Fdd*, and of the species placed there is in size about half-way between *M. hypulus*, and *norfolcensis* and *nodipennis*; the two latter species are wider in proportion, and differ in many other details; *hypulus* is larger, with fewer tubercles, shorter legs and different clothing. Behind the intercoxal part of the prosternum there is a slight process, indicating an approach to the peculiar one of *M. pentagonoderes*, but it is so feeble that it would not be fair to regard the species as belonging to B in the table, especially as it is alike on the sexes. In other respects also it approaches that species, but is much smaller. On the five specimens taken no part is truly black; on some of them parts of the abdomen are almost castaneous. The apical part of the scape is as wide as the widest part of the club.

MANDALOTUS ACANTHOCNEMIS, n. sp.

♂. Black, scape and funicle reddish. Densely clothed with muddy-brown scales; with rather short sloping and mostly pale setae, on the elytra almost confined to the odd interstices.

Rostrum moderately long, convex along middle, median carina scarcely traceable. Antennae rather thin. Prothorax as long as wide, sides feebly dilated from base to near apex, and then strongly narrowed to apex itself; with a feeble median line, and numerous small, round granules, traceable through clothing. Elytra nontuberculate, base feebly trisinate and as wide as widest part of prothorax; with regular rows of punctures appearing very small through clothing; alternate interstices feebly elevated. Metasternum and basal segment of abdomen with a large conjoint excavation. Front coxae widely separated (more than the middle pair), femora stout, front tibiae with an acute tooth on the lower inner edge at the basal third. Length, 2.5 mm.

South Australia: Mount Lofty Ranges (A. H. Elston); unique.

In the 1926 table of the genus could be associated with *M. avenaceus*, from which it differs in being smaller, the tooth on the front tibiae smaller, more acute, without a ridge in front of it, prothorax distinctly longer, with distinct granules, and base of elytra distinctly trisinate.

MANDALOTUS VILLOSIPES, n. sp.

♂. Blackish-brown, some parts reddish. Upper surface moderately clothed with more or less brownish, obscurely variegated scales, in some lights with a slight metallic gloss; and interspersed with suberect or sloping setae, on the

Rostrum moderately long, median carina traceable throughout. Scape thickened at apex. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides dilated from base to near apex, and then strongly narrowed to apex itself; surface uneven, depressed in middle near apex, and with numerous round, partially concealed granules. Elytra trisinate at base, just behind shoulders as wide as widest part of prothorax, third, fifth, and seventh interstices with obtuse tubercles, of which the largest is on the third at the summit of the apical slope; with somewhat irregular rows of large, partially concealed punctures. Basal segment of abdomen with a shallow depression, slightly continued on to second segment. Front coxae large, almost touching, femora stout, tibiae rather long and thin. Length, 4-5 mm.

♀. Differs in having somewhat smaller rostrum, with shorter antennae, prothorax more transverse, elytra shorter and wider in proportion, with more conspicuous tubercles, basal segment of abdomen evenly convex and legs shorter.

Victoria: Warburton, in tussocks at an elevation of 4,000 feet (F. E. Wilson).

In the 1926 table of the genus, this species could be placed with the species of *Fdd*, and of the species placed there is in size about half-way between *M. hypulus*, and *norfolcensis* and *nodipennis*; the two latter species are wider in proportion, and differ in many other details; *hypulus* is larger, with fewer tubercles, shorter legs and different clothing. Behind the intercoxal part of the prosternum there is a slight process, indicating an approach to the peculiar one of *M. pentagonoderes*, but it is so feeble that it would not be fair to regard the species as belonging to B in the table, especially as it is alike on the sexes. In other respects also it approaches that species, but is much smaller. On the five specimens taken no part is truly black; on some of them parts of the abdomen are almost castaneous. The apical part of the scape is as wide as the widest part of the club.

MANDALOTUS ACANTHOCNEMIS, n. sp.

♂. Black, scape and funicle reddish. Densely clothed with muddy-brown scales; with rather short sloping and mostly pale setae, on the elytra almost confined to the odd interstices.

Rostrum moderately long, convex along middle, median carina scarcely traceable. Antennae rather thin. Prothorax as long as wide, sides feebly dilated from base to near apex, and then strongly narrowed to apex itself; with a feeble median line, and numerous small, round granules, traceable through clothing. Elytra nontuberculate, base feebly trisinate and as wide as widest part of prothorax; with regular rows of punctures appearing very small through clothing; alternate interstices feebly elevated. Metasternum and basal segment of abdomen with a large conjoint excavation. Front coxae widely separated (more than the middle pair), femora stout, front tibiae with an acute tooth on the lower inner edge at the basal third. Length, 2.5 mm.

South Australia: Mount Lofty Ranges (A. H. Elston); unique.

In the 1926 table of the genus could be associated with *M. avenaceus*, from which it differs in being smaller, the tooth on the front tibiae smaller, more acute, without a ridge in front of it, prothorax distinctly longer, with distinct granules, and base of elytra distinctly trisinate.

MANDALOTUS VILLOSIPES, n. sp.

♂. Blackish-brown, some parts reddish. Upper surface moderately clothed with more or less brownish, obscurely variegated scales, in some lights with a slight metallic gloss; and interspersed with suberect or sloping setae, on the

elytra confined to a single row on each interstice, but feeble on the even ones. Under surface with fine setose clothing; legs fringed with long thin hairs.

Rostrum with median carina distinct throughout. Antennae moderately thin. Prothorax as long as wide, sides gently rounded, apex not much narrower than base; with a fine median line, and numerous small, subobsolete granules, traceable through clothing. Elytra nontuberculate, conjointly arcuate at base, which is as wide as widest part of prothorax; with regular rows of large, deep punctures, appearing much smaller through clothing, alternate interstices feebly elevated. Metasternum and basal segment of abdomen with a trough-like excavation, slightly continued on to second segment. Front coxae distinctly but not widely separated, their distance apart about half that of the middle pair; femora stout; tibiae slightly bisinuate on lower surface. Length, 4-5 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum smaller, prothorax somewhat transverse, with more rounded sides, elytra wider in proportion, metasternum and abdomen not excavated, and legs somewhat shorter.

New South Wales: Barrington Tops (J. Hopson).

The depression on the under surface of the male is large and fairly deep, and might be considered as entitling the species to be associated with *M. foveatus* in the 1926 table of the genus, but it is less sudden than on that species, is more trough-like in character, with the bottom fairly wide instead of very narrow; on *foveatus* also it is not continued on to the second segment. The prothoracic granules are also very different, both before and after abrasion, they are subobsolete but vary on the individual, so might be associated with the species of V, or VV, from all of which the males are abundantly distinct by the excavation of the under surface. It is really nearest of all to the Tasmanian *M. angustipictus*, but the excavation is narrower, less clothed, the prothoracic granules are much more feeble, and the clothing is less variegated. On some specimens the tibiae are conspicuously reddish, on others they are no paler than the femora; the club is usually darker than the rest of the antennae; one small female has the antennae, elytral suture, and under parts of a dingy castaneo-flavous. The fringes on the legs are not confined to the tibiae, but are continued on to the femora; they appear, however, to be easily abraded, as also are the scales.

MANDALOTUS CORRUGICOLLIS, n. sp.

♂. Blackish, parts of antennae and of tarsi obscurely diluted with red. Densely clothed with sooty scales, variegated with slaty-grey on parts of upper surface, becoming whitish-grey on under parts; in addition, with numerous curved or suberect setae, mostly dark on the upper parts, mostly pale on the under parts; tibiae fringed.

Rostrum moderately long, median carina narrow and distinct throughout. Antennae rather thin. Prothorax almost as long as wide, sides rather strongly rounded, base not much wider than apex; disc conspicuously transversely sculptured. Elytra at base, which is gently arched, not quite as wide as widest part of prothorax, nontuberculate (even behind shoulders); with regular rows of large punctures, appearing much smaller through clothing. Basal segment of abdomen slightly convex across middle, but depressed at base and middle of apex. Front coxae conspicuously separated, the distance between them being slightly more than half of that between the middle ones; tibiae moderately long, under surface granulate or subdentate. Length, 5-6 mm.

elytra confined to a single row on each interstice, but feeble on the even ones. Under surface with fine setose clothing; legs fringed with long thin hairs.

Rostrum with median carina distinct throughout. Antennae moderately thin. Prothorax as long as wide, sides gently rounded, apex not much narrower than base; with a fine median line, and numerous small, subobsolete granules, traceable through clothing. Elytra nontuberculate, conjointly arcuate at base, which is as wide as widest part of prothorax; with regular rows of large, deep punctures, appearing much smaller through clothing, alternate interstices feebly elevated. Metasternum and basal segment of abdomen with a trough-like excavation, slightly continued on to second segment. Front coxae distinctly but not widely separated, their distance apart about half that of the middle pair; femora stout; tibiae slightly bisinuate on lower surface. Length, 4-5 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum smaller, prothorax somewhat transverse, with more rounded sides, elytra wider in proportion, metasternum and abdomen not excavated, and legs somewhat shorter.

New South Wales: Barrington Tops (J. Hopson).

The depression on the under surface of the male is large and fairly deep, and might be considered as entitling the species to be associated with *M. foveatus* in the 1926 table of the genus, but it is less sudden than on that species, is more trough-like in character, with the bottom fairly wide instead of very narrow; on *foveatus* also it is not continued on to the second segment. The prothoracic granules are also very different, both before and after abrasion, they are subobsolete but vary on the individual, so might be associated with the species of V, or VV, from all of which the males are abundantly distinct by the excavation of the under surface. It is really nearest of all to the Tasmanian *M. angustipictus*, but the excavation is narrower, less clothed, the prothoracic granules are much more feeble, and the clothing is less variegated. On some specimens the tibiae are conspicuously reddish, on others they are no paler than the femora; the club is usually darker than the rest of the antennae; one small female has the antennae, elytral suture, and under parts of a dingy castaneo-flavous. The fringes on the legs are not confined to the tibiae, but are continued on to the femora; they appear, however, to be easily abraded, as also are the scales.

MANDALOTUS CORRUGICOLLIS, n. sp.

♂. Blackish, parts of antennae and of tarsi obscurely diluted with red. Densely clothed with sooty scales, variegated with slaty-grey on parts of upper surface, becoming whitish-grey on under parts; in addition, with numerous curved or suberect setae, mostly dark on the upper parts, mostly pale on the under parts; tibiae fringed.

Rostrum moderately long, median carina narrow and distinct throughout. Antennae rather thin. Prothorax almost as long as wide, sides rather strongly rounded, base not much wider than apex; disc conspicuously transversely sculptured. Elytra at base, which is gently arched, not quite as wide as widest part of prothorax, nontuberculate (even behind shoulders); with regular rows of large punctures, appearing much smaller through clothing. Basal segment of abdomen slightly convex across middle, but depressed at base and middle of apex. Front coxae conspicuously separated, the distance between them being slightly more than half of that between the middle ones; tibiae moderately long, under surface granulate or subdentate. Length, 5-6 mm.

♀. Differs in having a somewhat smaller rostrum, shorter antennae, wider elytra and evenly convex abdomen.

Queensland: Stanthorpe (H. J. Carter).

In the 1926 table of the genus could be placed in *G-u*, and from the species associated there it differs from *M. crawfordi* in being considerably larger, with coarser prothoracic sculpture and part of abdomen concealed by clothing; *M. transversus* has apical slope of elytra subtuberculate, and *M. setosus* has the third interstice on each elytron subtuberculate and slightly produced at the base, so that the base of the elytra is distinctly trisinuate; on the present species the base, as seen directly from above, is evenly arched, and there are other slight differences in the legs and clothing. A second male has most of the under parts decidedly reddish, probably from immaturity. The fringe on the hind tibiae of the male is longer than on the others. The disc of the prothorax is traversed by numerous impressed lines, separating irregular carinae, true granules are absent, but on the sides, invisible from above, there are numerous fairly large punctures and no ridges.

MANDALOTUS FEMORALIS, n. sp.

♂. Dark brown, legs and antennae paler. Densely clothed with brownish-grey, or muddy-grey, slightly variegated scales; interspersed with numerous sloping setae, mostly pale on the upper surface and legs, entirely so on the under surface.

Rostrum comparatively short, median carina narrow and distinct throughout. Antennae rather long and thin. Prothorax almost as long as wide, sides evenly rounded, base not much wider than apex, closely covered with round, flattened granules, traceable through clothing. Elytra subparallel-sided to beyond the middle, base trisinuate, and no wider than widest part of prothorax, nontuberculate; with rows of large punctures, almost concealed by clothing. First segment of abdomen depressed at base. Front coxae distinctly but not widely separated, the distance between them at the narrowest about half that between the middle pair; middle coxae each with a small acute tooth touching the trochanter; femora stout, the front pair much stouter than the others; front tibiae flattened and dilated, apical half with a rounded outline; near apex fully twice as wide as the others at a similar position. Length, 5 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum smaller, antennae shorter, elytra wider in proportion, abdomen evenly convex, legs unarmed and femora less stout (the front pair scarcely as stout as the hind ones of the male).

Queensland: Wyreema (O. W. Tiegs). Types in Queensland Museum.

There is a minute tooth on the hind tibiae, close to the lower apex, so the species might be considered as having those tibiae armed, and thus associated in the 1926 table with *M. fergusonii*, but on that species the hind tibiae are bidentate, and the middle coxae unarmed. Passing that species in the table, it could be associated with *M. tibialis*, but the front tibiae are not conspicuously dentate near base, are wider and flattened on the apical half, and the tooth on each middle coxa is less prominent. The derm of the female is darker than that of the male, and it is probable that on mature specimens of both sexes it is mostly black. The elytral setae are confined to a single row on each interstice, and are almost as regular on the even as on the odd ones.

♀. Differs in having a somewhat smaller rostrum, shorter antennae, wider elytra and evenly convex abdomen.

Queensland: Stanthorpe (H. J. Carter).

In the 1926 table of the genus could be placed in *G-u*, and from the species associated there it differs from *M. crawfordi* in being considerably larger, with coarser prothoracic sculpture and part of abdomen concealed by clothing; *M. transversus* has apical slope of elytra subtuberculate, and *M. setosus* has the third interstice on each elytron subtuberculate and slightly produced at the base, so that the base of the elytra is distinctly trisinuate; on the present species the base, as seen directly from above, is evenly arched, and there are other slight differences in the legs and clothing. A second male has most of the under parts decidedly reddish, probably from immaturity. The fringe on the hind tibiae of the male is longer than on the others. The disc of the prothorax is traversed by numerous impressed lines, separating irregular carinae, true granules are absent, but on the sides, invisible from above, there are numerous fairly large punctures and no ridges.

MANDALOTUS FEMORALIS, n. sp.

♂. Dark brown, legs and antennae paler. Densely clothed with brownish-grey, or muddy-grey, slightly variegated scales; interspersed with numerous sloping setae, mostly pale on the upper surface and legs, entirely so on the under surface.

Rostrum comparatively short, median carina narrow and distinct throughout. Antennae rather long and thin. Prothorax almost as long as wide, sides evenly rounded, base not much wider than apex, closely covered with round, flattened granules, traceable through clothing. Elytra subparallel-sided to beyond the middle, base trisinuate, and no wider than widest part of prothorax, nontuberculate; with rows of large punctures, almost concealed by clothing. First segment of abdomen depressed at base. Front coxae distinctly but not widely separated, the distance between them at the narrowest about half that between the middle pair; middle coxae each with a small acute tooth touching the trochanter; femora stout, the front pair much stouter than the others; front tibiae flattened and dilated, apical half with a rounded outline; near apex fully twice as wide as the others at a similar position. Length, 5 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum smaller, antennae shorter, elytra wider in proportion, abdomen evenly convex, legs unarmed and femora less stout (the front pair scarcely as stout as the hind ones of the male).

Queensland: Wyreema (O. W. Tiegs). Types in Queensland Museum.

There is a minute tooth on the hind tibiae, close to the lower apex, so the species might be considered as having those tibiae armed, and thus associated in the 1926 table with *M. fergusonii*, but on that species the hind tibiae are bidentate, and the middle coxae unarmed. Passing that species in the table, it could be associated with *M. tibialis*, but the front tibiae are not conspicuously dentate near base, are wider and flattened on the apical half, and the tooth on each middle coxa is less prominent. The derm of the female is darker than that of the male, and it is probable that on mature specimens of both sexes it is mostly black. The elytral setae are confined to a single row on each interstice, and are almost as regular on the even as on the odd ones.

LEPTOPS GLADIATOR Lea.

Several specimens, from Tooloom (New South Wales), in the Queensland Museum, are larger than the types, and they all have some green scales on the muzzle and antennae, with the sides of the elytra more widely covered with white scales; between the largest tubercle on each elytron and the apex, they all have a small conical tubercle (not represented on the types). One female has a small additional tubercle in the outer row on the right elytron, another has a small additional one on each side, and another has two small additional ones on the right side, and three on the left.

EURYCHIRUS OBTUSATUS, n. sp.

Dull reddish-brown, antennae paler, parts of under surface infuscated. Densely clothed with fawn-coloured or light-brown scales, in places with a somewhat golden gloss; a blackish or dark brown fascia traversing the summit of the apical slope (including the two large tubercles) and becoming paler and wider towards the sides; under parts with whitish scales, in places with a faint golden or greenish gloss.

Head with small crowded punctures and a shallow interocular impression. Rostrum (excluding mandibles) about as long as wide, with a feeble median carina and crowded, partly concealed punctures. Two basal joints of funicle moderately long, the others transverse. Prothorax slightly wider than long, sides gently bisinuate, base slightly wider than apex; with crowded, partly concealed punctures. Elytra much wider than prothorax, shoulders thickened but not tuberculate; with series of rather large and deep punctures in shallow striae, third interstice with a large obtuse tubercle crowning the apical slope, fifth with a much smaller one (forming the preapical callus). Legs long, femora edentate and subclavate. Length, 5-6 mm.

New South Wales: Dorriggo and Ulong (W. Heron), Blue Gum Knob, in September (A. Musgrave), Upper Williams River, in October (F. E. Wilson and A. M. Lea).

Smaller than *E. alleni*, somewhat narrower, shoulders nontuberculate and median tubercles of elytra smaller, more obtuse and usually traversed by a fascia of black scales; *E. bituberculatus* is a still larger species. On some specimens the golden scales form a feeble V on the elytra, and still more feeble vittae on the pronotum.

Genus RHINARIA.

The species of this genus may be readily divided into two groups as follows:

1. Rostrum concave along middle.
2. Rostrum convex in middle.

In the first group the rostrum is usually carinated along the middle, but its sides are elevated so that it appears to be bisulcate; in the second group the sides in the middle rapidly slope downwards from a median ridge.

Group 1. Rostrum concave along middle.

<i>bisulcata</i> Lea.	<i>fasciata</i> Pasc.	<i>signifera</i> Pasc.
<i>carinirostris</i> , n. sp.	<i>grandis</i> Lea.	<i>stellio</i> Pasc.
<i>caudata</i> Lea.	<i>grisea</i> Boisd.	<i>sulcirostris</i> Lea.
<i>cavirostris</i> Pasc.	<i>interrupta</i> Lea.	<i>transversa</i> Boisd.
<i>conconvirostris</i> Lea.	<i>longirostris</i> Lea.	= <i>myrrhata</i> Pasc.

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Several specimens, from Tooloom (New South Wales), in the Queensland Museum, are larger than the types, and they all have some green scales on the muzzle and antennae, with the sides of the elytra more widely covered with white scales; between the largest tubercle on each elytron and the apex, they all have a small conical tubercle (not represented on the types). One female has a small additional tubercle in the outer row on the right elytron, another has a small additional one on each side, and another has two small additional ones on the right side, and three on the left.

EURYCHIRUS OBTUSATUS, n. sp.

Dull reddish-brown, antennae paler, parts of under surface infuscated. Densely clothed with fawn-coloured or light-brown scales, in places with a somewhat golden gloss; a blackish or dark brown fascia traversing the summit of the apical slope (including the two large tubercles) and becoming paler and wider towards the sides; under parts with whitish scales, in places with a faint golden or greenish gloss.

Head with small crowded punctures and a shallow interocular impression. Rostrum (excluding mandibles) about as long as wide, with a feeble median carina and crowded, partly concealed punctures. Two basal joints of funicle moderately long, the others transverse. Prothorax slightly wider than long, sides gently bisinuate, base slightly wider than apex; with crowded, partly concealed punctures. Elytra much wider than prothorax, shoulders thickened but not tuberculate; with series of rather large and deep punctures in shallow striae, third interstice with a large obtuse tubercle crowning the apical slope, fifth with a much smaller one (forming the preapical callus). Legs long, femora edentate and subclavate. Length, 5-6 mm.

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<i>cavirostris</i> Pasc.	<i>interrupta</i> Lea.	<i>transversa</i> Boisd.
<i>conconvirostris</i> Lea.	<i>longirostris</i> Lea.	= <i>myrrhata</i> Pasc.

Group 1. Rostrum concave along middle (*continued*).

<i>debilis</i> Blackb.	<i>maculiventris</i> Lea.	<i>variegata</i> Boh.
<i>diversa</i> Pasc.	<i>nigrivitta</i> , n. sp.	= <i>maculosa</i> Fhs.
<i>elegans</i> Lea.	<i>perdix</i> Pasc.	
<i>faceta</i> Pasc.	<i>pulicosa</i> Lea.	

Group 2. Rostrum convex in middle.

<i>aberrans</i> Lea.	<i>favosa</i> Lea.	<i>rugosa</i> Boisd.
<i>caliginosa</i> Pasc.	<i>foveipennis</i> Pasc.	= <i>lopha</i> Gyll.
<i>convexirostris</i> Lea.	<i>granulosa</i> Fhs.	<i>tessellata</i> Pasc.
<i>cristata</i> Kirby.	= <i>costata</i> Er.	<i>tibialis</i> Blackb.
= <i>simulans</i> Lea.		<i>tragocephala</i> Lea.

Group ?. Rostrum not mentioned in description.

excavata Boisd.

RHINARIA TRANSVERSA Boisd.

(*R. myrrhata* Pasc.)

R. transversa is a well-marked species, with bright markings on fresh specimens, but with age the paler markings become greyish. It is the same species subsequently named *R. myrrhata* by Pascoe, and it occurs in New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia.

RHINARIA CRISTATA Kirby.

(*R. simulans* Lea.)

A fairly common species in New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia. As with others of the genus the scales are liable to alteration with age, immersion in alcohol, etc. *R. simulans* is now first recorded as a synonym.

RHINARIA VARIEGATA Boisd.

(*R. maculosa* Fhs.)

Recorded by Boisduval from New Guinea, but, as noted by Pascoe, on the plate as from "Port au Roi Georges", no doubt King George Sound. In Masters' Catalogue *R. maculosa* is given as a synonym.

RHINARIA CALIGINOSA Pasc.

In commenting on this species Blackburn (PROC. LINN. SOC. N.S.W., 1892, 135) wrote: "There does not seem to be much doubt that this species is either *R. rugosa*, Boisd., or *R. excavata*, Boisd., and it appears to me very probable that they are two names for one species"; and on the following page: "If *R. excavata*, Boisd., be really distinct from *R. rugosa*, Boisd., it becomes a question whether it is not the same thing as *R. foveipennis*, Pasc. . .". I cannot find any subsequent references to these names by Blackburn, but in his collection a specimen from Shoalhaven is labelled as *R. rugosa*, and is the unusually wide species generally accepted as such (= *R. lopha* Gyll.). It is black, with greyish clothing, having a slightly spotted appearance, and the rostrum longitudinally convex along middle. Two specimens, labelled by him as *caliginosa*, certainly do not belong to *rugosa*, but are females of the species he named *R. tibialis*. The species in my own collection, identified with a query as *caliginosa*, appears to be a slight variety of *tibialis* (if correct, the latter name must fall).

Group 1. Rostrum concave along middle (*continued*).

<i>debilis</i> Blackb.	<i>maculiventris</i> Lea.	<i>variegata</i> Boh.
<i>diversa</i> Pasc.	<i>nigrivitta</i> , n. sp.	= <i>maculosa</i> Fhs.
<i>elegans</i> Lea.	<i>perdix</i> Pasc.	
<i>faceta</i> Pasc.	<i>pulicosa</i> Lea.	

Group 2. Rostrum convex in middle.

<i>aberrans</i> Lea.	<i>favosa</i> Lea.	<i>rugosa</i> Boisd.
<i>caliginosa</i> Pasc.	<i>foveipennis</i> Pasc.	= <i>lopha</i> Gyll.
<i>convexirostris</i> Lea.	<i>granulosa</i> Fhs.	<i>tessellata</i> Pasc.
<i>cristata</i> Kirby.	= <i>costata</i> Er.	<i>tibialis</i> Blackb.
= <i>simulans</i> Lea.		<i>tragocephala</i> Lea.

Group ?. Rostrum not mentioned in description.
excavata Boisd.

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R. transversa is a well-marked species, with bright markings on fresh specimens, but with age the paler markings become greyish. It is the same species subsequently named *R. myrrhata* by Pascoe, and it occurs in New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia.

RHINARIA CRISTATA Kirby.

(*R. simulans* Lea.)

A fairly common species in New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia. As with others of the genus the scales are liable to alteration with age, immersion in alcohol, etc. *R. simulans* is now first recorded as a synonym.

RHINARIA VARIEGATA Boisd.

(*R. maculosa* Fhs.)

Recorded by Boisduval from New Guinea, but, as noted by Pascoe, on the plate as from "Port au Roi Georges", no doubt King George Sound. In Masters' Catalogue *R. maculosa* is given as a synonym.

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RHINARIA RUGOSA Boisd.

In the original description the rostrum is not even mentioned, but (as mentioned under the preceding species) the name is attached to a well defined species, common about Sydney.

RHINARIA TIBIALIS Blackb.

A specimen, from Southern Queensland, may belong to this species, but is unusually large (16 mm., including the rostrum), with the outer apex of the front tibiae produced into a conspicuous, glabrous spur, much more pronounced than usual.

RHINARIA EXCAVATA Boisd.

As the rostrum of this species was not even mentioned in the original description, I do not think it could be positively identified without further information about the type (probably in the Paris Museum). Blackburn's remarks about the species, under *R. caliginosa*, cannot be regarded as more than a guess.

RHINARIA ELEGANS Lea.

Three specimens, from South Australia, are larger (12-13 mm.) than usual, and have the conjoined front of the interocular crests projecting conspicuously forwards as a glabrous tubercle over the base of the rostrum, from which it is separated by a deep constriction. On several other South Australian specimens, however, including some from Kangaroo Island, the projection is much less conspicuous.

RHINARIA NIGRIVITTA, n. sp.

Blackish-brown, some parts obscurely diluted with red. Densely clothed with rusty-brown scales, becoming whitish on scutellum, sides, and under surface, each elytron with a black or dark brown vitta in the fifth stria, for a little more than its median third.

Head with interocular crest curved on the sides and narrowly impressed along middle, its front with the base of a carina continued on to rostrum. Rostrum shallowly grooved on each side of middle, with a few long setae or bristles. Prothorax about as long as wide; with large, partly concealed punctures, each containing a seta, and with numerous small granules. Elytra much wider than prothorax; with rows of large, partly concealed punctures in wide shallow striae; alternate interstices feebly elevated, a few granules on suture near base. Length, 7.5-13.5 mm.

South Australia: Ardrossan (J. G. O. Tepper), Lucindale (B. A. Feuerherdt). New South Wales: Blue Mountains, in September (A. Musgrave), K.37264 in Australian Museum.

On the pronotum, parts of the sides have irregular white markings, the median line is not white, but is paler than the adjacent parts; the conspicuous black vitta, in the fifth stria on each elytron, is the inner boundary of the lateral whitish scales, it is feebly connected with a small dark spot near the apex of the third stria. On the legs some of the scales have a golden-red gloss. On the elytra there is a row of setae on each interstice and some of these proceed from minute granules, but granules, except for a few sutural ones, at first glance appear to be quite absent from the elytra. The specimen from the Blue Mountains is much larger than the others, is more brightly coloured, and the vitta in the

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Blackish-brown, some parts obscurely diluted with red. Densely clothed with rusty-brown scales, becoming whitish on scutellum, sides, and under surface, each elytron with a black or dark brown vitta in the fifth stria, for a little more than its median third.

Head with interocular crest curved on the sides and narrowly impressed along middle, its front with the base of a carina continued on to rostrum. Rostrum shallowly grooved on each side of middle, with a few long setae or bristles. Prothorax about as long as wide; with large, partly concealed punctures, each containing a seta, and with numerous small granules. Elytra much wider than prothorax; with rows of large, partly concealed punctures in wide shallow striae; alternate interstices feebly elevated, a few granules on suture near base. Length, 7.5-13.5 mm.

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fifth stria is distinctly connected with the small subapical spot, and has a short inner projection at the basal fourth.

RHINARIA CARINIROSTRIS, n. sp.

Black or blackish-brown, some parts obscurely diluted with red. Densely clothed with rusty-brown or ferruginous scales, variegated with paler ones, mostly pale on metasternum and abdomen.

Head with a strong, curved, squamiferous and setiferous crest, notched posteriorly, in front with a stout polished carina, curved downwards and continued on to rostrum. Rostrum bisulcate, sides rather strongly elevated; median carina distinct throughout; with numerous bristles. Prothorax about as long as wide, sides strongly rounded; with large, partly concealed punctures, each containing a seta, each discal puncture with a small granule at its back. Elytra much wider than prothorax; with rows of large punctures in wide striae; interstices with series of small granules, many of which are setiferous, odd interstices slightly elevated above the even ones. Length, 12-13 mm.

New South Wales: Dorrigo (W. Heron). Type in South Australian Museum; cotype, K 43607, in Australian Museum.

A comparatively wide species, with markings somewhat as on old specimens of *R. transversa* Boisd. (*R. myrrhata* Pasc.) and with similar interocular crests, but the carina proceeding from the front of the crests is much wider than on that species, highly polished, and conspicuously bent downwards in its middle. There is a broad stramineous (scarcely whitish) vitta on each side of the prothorax, continued on to head and on to sides of elytra, mesosternum and metasternum; somewhat similar scales form an obscure postmedian fascia on the elytra, a more obscure antemedian one, and still more obscure scattered spots, but many of the scales have a golden gloss in certain lights; the scales on the scutellum are almost white.

TRANES INSIGNIPES, n. sp.

♂. Dark castaneous-brown; head, rostrum, a narrow space at apex of prothorax and another at base, scutellum, a narrow space at base of elytra and an irregular median fascia, parts of under surface and legs (except tarsi) black. Sparsely clothed with short setae, becoming dense on metasternum and two basal segments of abdomen, apical segment with rather long, dense setae; three small white spots at base of prothorax and numerous others on elytra; all tibiae with long and dense, reddish-brown hairs.

Head with small dense punctures, and a fairly large interocular impression. Eyes almost meeting on lower surface. Rostrum long (slightly longer than prothorax) and moderately curved; with dense punctures, about base as large as on head, but smaller and sparser elsewhere; sides of under surface finely serrated in front of antennae (these inserted slightly nearer base than apex). Prothorax flattened, apex tubular; base with three small foveae, with a narrow, shining, impunctate median line; with numerous small punctures, becoming larger and mixed with granules on the sides of the upper surface, and on the outer walls. Elytra scarcely as wide as widest part of prothorax, punctate-striate, the interstices with numerous small punctures, and some larger ones. Prosternum excavated in front, the excavation with fine transverse striae, and bounded posteriorly by a conspicuous overhanging ridge (the insect viewed on its back). Length, 10-13 mm.

fifth stria is distinctly connected with the small subapical spot, and has a short inner projection at the basal fourth.

RHINARIA CARINIROSTRIS, n. sp.

Black or blackish-brown, some parts obscurely diluted with red. Densely clothed with rusty-brown or ferruginous scales, variegated with paler ones, mostly pale on metasternum and abdomen.

Head with a strong, curved, squamiferous and setiferous crest, notched posteriorly, in front with a stout polished carina, curved downwards and continued on to rostrum. Rostrum bisulcate, sides rather strongly elevated; median carina distinct throughout; with numerous bristles. Prothorax about as long as wide, sides strongly rounded; with large, partly concealed punctures, each containing a seta, each discal puncture with a small granule at its back. Elytra much wider than prothorax; with rows of large punctures in wide striae; interstices with series of small granules, many of which are setiferous, odd interstices slightly elevated above the even ones. Length, 12-13 mm.

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♂. Dark castaneous-brown; head, rostrum, a narrow space at apex of prothorax and another at base, scutellum, a narrow space at base of elytra and an irregular median fascia, parts of under surface and legs (except tarsi) black. Sparsely clothed with short setae, becoming dense on metasternum and two basal segments of abdomen, apical segment with rather long, dense setae; three small white spots at base of prothorax and numerous others on elytra; all tibiae with long and dense, reddish-brown hairs.

Head with small dense punctures, and a fairly large interocular impression. Eyes almost meeting on lower surface. Rostrum long (slightly longer than prothorax) and moderately curved; with dense punctures, about base as large as on head, but smaller and sparser elsewhere; sides of under surface finely serrated in front of antennae (these inserted slightly nearer base than apex). Prothorax flattened, apex tubular; base with three small foveae, with a narrow, shining, impunctate median line; with numerous small punctures, becoming larger and mixed with granules on the sides of the upper surface, and on the outer walls. Elytra scarcely as wide as widest part of prothorax, punctate-striate, the interstices with numerous small punctures, and some larger ones. Prosternum excavated in front, the excavation with fine transverse striae, and bounded posteriorly by a conspicuous overhanging ridge (the insect viewed on its back). Length, 10-13 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum shorter, prothorax smaller, its greatest width less than width of elytra, prosternum depressed along middle, the transversè striae less evident, and without the conspicuous ridge of the male metasternum and abdomen sparsely clothed, and tibiae feebly fringed.

Queensland: South Johnstone River (H. W. Brown). Types in South Australian Museum; cotype in Queensland Museum.

Very distinct from all other Australian species of the genus by the strong transverse ridge of the prosternum, and the long hairs on the tibiae; the former character might be regarded as of generic importance, but is confined to the male. *T. vigorsi* has conspicuous clothing on the under surface of the front tibiae only of the male. The black median fascia on the elytra is interrupted at the suture, and on some specimens is broken up into irregular spots. The spots of white clothing are numerous on the elytra, but the largest is scarcely the size of the scutellum (which, itself, is normally clothed with white pubescence, although on most of the specimens under examination this has been partly abraded). The conspicuous clothing on the tibiae of the male appears to project equally all round, but on examination its upper surface is seen to be glabrous, although normally concealed. The femora of the male are stout, and from some directions appear to be rather feebly dentate.

TRANES SUBOPACUS, n. sp.

Black or blackish, elytra, antennae, parts of under surface and tarsi, dull castaneous-brown. Upper surface glabrous, lower surface very sparsely clothed. Tibiae each with a short fringe on lower surface.

Head with small and fairly dense punctures, with a shallow interocular impression. Eyes almost meeting on lower surface. Rostrum thin, slightly longer than prothorax, gently curved; with crowded and rather coarse punctures on basal fifth, sparse and minute elsewhere. Antennae inserted slightly nearer base than apex of rostrum. Prothorax somewhat flattened, sides rounded, apex about half the width of base; with crowded punctures of moderate size, many longitudinally or obliquely confluent, but leaving a narrow median line; elytra punctate-striate, the interstices with small punctures and obtuse granules. Under surface with rather dense, sharply defined punctures. Two basal segments of abdomen with a shallow median depression, the apical one with an almost round fovea occupying the median third. Femora stout, acutely dentate. Length, 8.5 mm.

Queensland: Byfield (H. J. Carter).

A subopaque species, at first glance apparently belonging to *Tyrtaeosus*, of the Cryptorhynchides, but the prosternum is not channelled. Some parts are quite black, but on close examination the head and prothorax are seen to be obscurely diluted with red. The elytral interstices appear to have series of obtuse granules, but this appearance is mostly due to numerous transverse impressions. Judged by the clothing of its tibiae the type appears to be a female.

TRANES PROSTERNALIS, n. sp.

♂. Reddish-castaneous, rostrum (tip obscurely diluted with red), a spot on each side of base of prothorax, extreme base, shoulders and some irregular median spots on elytra, and legs (except tarsi) black. Rather sparsely clothed with white setae, becoming dense on scutellum; front tibiae conspicuously fringed on lower surface with long reddish hairs, the others less noticeably fringed.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum shorter, prothorax smaller, its greatest width less than width of elytra, prosternum depressed along middle, the transversē striae less evident, and without the conspicuous ridge of the male metasternum and abdomen sparsely clothed, and tibiae feebly fringed.

Queensland: South Johnstone River (H. W. Brown). Types in South Australian Museum; cotype in Queensland Museum.

Very distinct from all other Australian species of the genus by the strong transverse ridge of the prosternum, and the long hairs on the tibiae; the former character might be regarded as of generic importance, but is confined to the male. *T. vigorsi* has conspicuous clothing on the under surface of the front tibiae only of the male. The black median fascia on the elytra is interrupted at the suture, and on some specimens is broken up into irregular spots. The spots of white clothing are numerous on the elytra, but the largest is scarcely the size of the scutellum (which, itself, is normally clothed with white pubescence, although on most of the specimens under examination this has been partly abraded). The conspicuous clothing on the tibiae of the male appears to project equally all round, but on examination its upper surface is seen to be glabrous, although normally concealed. The femora of the male are stout, and from some directions appear to be rather feebly dentate.

TRANES SUBOPACUS, n. sp.

Black or blackish, elytra, antennae, parts of under surface and tarsi, dull castaneous-brown. Upper surface glabrous, lower surface very sparsely clothed. Tibiae each with a short fringe on lower surface.

Head with small and fairly dense punctures, with a shallow interocular impression. Eyes almost meeting on lower surface. Rostrum thin, slightly longer than prothorax, gently curved; with crowded and rather coarse punctures on basal fifth, sparse and minute elsewhere. Antennae inserted slightly nearer base than apex of rostrum. Prothorax somewhat flattened, sides rounded, apex about half the width of base; with crowded punctures of moderate size, many longitudinally or obliquely confluent, but leaving a narrow median line; elytra punctate-striate, the interstices with small punctures and obtuse granules. Under surface with rather dense, sharply defined punctures. Two basal segments of abdomen with a shallow median depression, the apical one with an almost round fovea occupying the median third. Femora stout, acutely dentate. Length, 8.5 mm.

Queensland: Byfield (H. J. Carter).

A subopaque species, at first glance apparently belonging to *Tyrtaeosus*, of the Cryptorhynchides, but the prosternum is not channelled. Some parts are quite black, but on close examination the head and prothorax are seen to be obscurely diluted with red. The elytral interstices appear to have series of obtuse granules, but this appearance is mostly due to numerous transverse impressions. Judged by the clothing of its tibiae the type appears to be a female.

TRANES PROSTERNALIS, n. sp.

♂. Reddish-castaneous, rostrum (tip obscurely diluted with red), a spot on each side of base of prothorax, extreme base, shoulders and some irregular median spots on elytra, and legs (except tarsi) black. Rather sparsely clothed with white setae, becoming dense on scutellum; front tibiae conspicuously fringed on lower surface with long reddish hairs, the others less noticeably fringed.

Head with small punctures becoming larger (but not very large) in front, with a small interocular fovea. Eyes slightly separated on lower surface. Rostrum thin, slightly longer than prothorax, gently curved; with fairly dense punctures of moderate size about base, becoming much smaller elsewhere. Antennae inserted slightly nearer apex than base of rostrum. Prothorax about as long as wide, disc slightly convex, sides rounded, apex about half the width of base; with dense but not crowded punctures of moderate size, leaving a narrow, shining median line. Elytra oblong-cordate, slightly wider than prothorax; punctate-striate, interstices finely wrinkled and with sparse punctures. Prosternum with a flattened setose space in front of coxae (triangularly produced between the coxae themselves), its tip obtusely pointed in front. Two basal segments of abdomen with a wide and shallow median depression. Femora stout, distinctly dentate, tibiae moderately curved. Length, 6.5 mm.

Queensland: Endeavour River (C. French, Sr.).

In general appearance approaching *T. sparsus*, but prothorax and elytra with black markings, and prosternum with a median projection close to apex, instead of one on each side of apex. There are three or four irregular subsutural spots on the middle of the elytra, but they are asymmetrical on each of the two specimens before me. The elytral setae are nowhere dense, but being absent from parts the elytra have a feebly fasciate appearance. The setose space on the prosternum appears fringed with slightly longer setae on the sides than in the middle and its point is glabrous (almost dentiform).

Table of most Australian species of Tranes.

- A. Black.
 a. Femora edentate *roei* Boh.
 aa. Femora dentate.
 b. In life with a white exudate *insularis* Pasc.
 bb. Without such *xanthorrhoeae* Lea.
 AA. Upper surface partly or entirely red.
 B. All tibiae of male with long bristling hairs *insignipes*, n. sp.
 BB. Front tibiae only of male with a conspicuous fringe on lower surface.
 C. Prosternum of male with a medio-apical process *prosternalis*, n. sp.
 CC. Prosternum of male with a short spine on each side of apex *sparsus* Boh.
 CCC. Prosternum of male simple in front *vigorsi* Boh.

Species not included in table.

subopacus, n. sp. Not included, as the type is probably a female, but very distinct from the other partly red species, by the sculpture of its prothorax and elytra.

monopticus Pasc. A black species with fuscous elytra and remarkable eyes, "the facets being freely interposed on both sides". On several species the line of division of the eyes is very inconspicuous with the head in position, and could easily be altered in appearance by a slight displacement of clothing.

internatus Pasc. I have had a species in my collection for many years (named after comparison with specimens in the Macleay Museum) as *T. internatus*, but it differs from the description in having the femora dentate (the teeth partly obscured by the clothing) and the elytra as black as the prothorax. In general appearance it is close to *T. roei*, but has coarser punctures and numerous small granules on the apical slope of the elytra, *roei* also has stout but truly edentate femora.

Head with small punctures becoming larger (but not very large) in front, with a small interocular fovea. Eyes slightly separated on lower surface. Rostrum thin, slightly longer than prothorax, gently curved; with fairly dense punctures of moderate size about base, becoming much smaller elsewhere. Antennae inserted slightly nearer apex than base of rostrum. Prothorax about as long as wide, disc slightly convex, sides rounded, apex about half the width of base; with dense but not crowded punctures of moderate size, leaving a narrow, shining median line. Elytra oblong-cordate, slightly wider than prothorax; punctate-striate, interstices finely wrinkled and with sparse punctures. Prosternum with a flattened setose space in front of coxae (triangularly produced between the coxae themselves), its tip obtusely pointed in front. Two basal segments of abdomen with a wide and shallow median depression. Femora stout, distinctly dentate, tibiae moderately curved. Length, 6.5 mm.

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RHINOTIA PARVA Lea.

A specimen, from Bunya Mountain, in the Queensland Museum, probably belongs to this species, but differs from the type in having only about one-fourth of the apex of the elytra black, and the prothorax with an almost continuous vitta of pubescence on each side, red in front and almost white behind.

Genus EUOPS.

The sexes of species of this genus may be readily distinguished, the male has the front tibiae long and falcate, those of the female are shorter, less curved and with a median projection or wide notch on the under surface. The male sometimes has a depression on the abdomen, margined with fascicles, or simply flattened in the middle; on the female the abdomen is strongly and evenly convex and three segments have double transverse series of white setae across the middle; on some species the following segment has a single series. The head is usually longer on the male than on the female, and his eyes are usually larger.

EUOPS EUCALYPTI Pasc.

A specimen from the Dividing Range (Victoria), possibly represents a variety of this species; it differs from the typical form in having the prothoracic punctures much smaller, and those on the metasternal episterna comparatively sparse and somewhat smaller, on the typical form they are crowded and rather coarse.

EUOPS STRIGIVENTRIS Lea.

Four specimens, sexes, from Gosford (New South Wales) differ from the typical form in having the scutellum brassy instead of green.

EUOPS CORRUGATA Lea.

A specimen from Mount Tambourine (Queensland) evidently belongs to this species, but is slightly larger than the type, and the prothorax is slightly more metallic, although not at all greenish.

EUOPS SUTURALIS Lea.

A specimen from the Blackall Ranges (Queensland) may represent an extreme variety of this species; at first glance its elytra appear to be entirely black, but on close examination a small space on each side at the basal third appears to be obscurely diluted with red.

EUOPS SPISSUS, new name.

(*E. puncticollis* Lea, n. pr.)

The name *E. puncticollis* was used by Boheman in 1859, and has been recorded as a synonym of *E. falcata*. Unfortunately I again used the name in 1898, and now have to propose the above substitute. The species occurs in North Australia (Melville Island) and Queensland (Cairns, Mount Tambourine and Imbil) as well as in New South Wales. The specimens from Imbil were taken from the stomach of a "fly-catcher", but are in quite recognizable condition. The male differs from the female in having the front femora longer and stouter, the front tibiae longer, thinner and strongly curved, and the abdomen with a fairly large median depression.

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EUOPS PARVOARMATA, n. sp.

♀. Reddish, elytra (suture and base narrowly excepted) purplish-brown, basal joint of antennae and club blackish. Three basal segments of abdomen each with a double transverse series of white setae in middle, the fourth with a single series.

Head with sparse and small punctures, but with a few larger ones immediately behind eyes. Eyes large and touching for a short distance. Rostrum dilated to apex; with numerous small punctures. Prothorax moderately transverse, evenly convex, with a narrow impression near apex and another near base; with punctures of moderate size and fairly numerous on sides, much smaller elsewhere. Elytra widest across shoulders, which are strongly rounded, but each with a small pointed lateral process, sides feebly diminishing in width posteriorly; with rows of comparatively small separated punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly, the interstices with minute punctures and very feebly wrinkled. Metasternum with coarse crowded punctures, becoming sparser but no smaller on episterna. Pygidium with crowded punctures, somewhat smaller than on metasternum. Front tibiae comparatively long and thin, finely serrated on under surface, notch feeble. Length, 3.5-4.0 mm.

Queensland: Brisbane (R. Illidge), Mount Tambourine (A. M. Lea).

Very distinct by its colours and shoulders, the latter being slightly armed, but not as in *E. tuberculata*.

EUOPS QUADRIFASCICULATA, n. sp.

♂. Dark brown or blackish, with various metallic glosses, legs obscurely reddish, with a bluish or greenish gloss.

Head finely transversely strigose and with small punctures, becoming fairly large immediately behind eyes. Eyes large and almost touching. Rostrum moderately dilated to apex, with sparse punctures. Prothorax almost as long as the basal width, which is much greater than that of apex, densely and finely strigose except near base; with a deep, curved, sub-basal impression, and with an interrupted depression across middle; with rather coarse punctures on sides, invisible from above. Elytra not much longer than wide, with rows of large punctures, in well defined striae. Metasternum and pygidium with crowded punctures. Abdomen with a large median depression bounded on each side by two tubercles crowned by long white fascicles, sides with sparse punctures and rather feebly obliquely strigose. Femora stout, front tibiae long, thin, and strongly curved. Length, 1.75-2.00 mm.

♀. Differs in having the head slightly shorter, the abdomen strongly convex, each of the three basal segments with a transverse double row of setae, the femora thinner and the front tibiae shorter, somewhat stouter, and with a shallow notch or incurvature on the lower surface.

Northern Queensland (Blackburn's collection).

Structurally close to *E. corrugata*, but brighter and more metallic. The head and base of rostrum and parts of the under surface have a conspicuous greenish gloss, on other parts the gloss is faintly green, or brassy or bronzy; the pygidium is more or less brassy or golden. Several females have the elytra purplish-brown, with a slight bronzy gloss, on one of them the scutellum is green. On one of the females the median impression of the pronotum is complete, on two others, and on the male, it is incomplete. The abdominal fascicles of the male are conspicuous.

EUOPS PARVOARMATA, n. sp.

♀. Reddish, elytra (suture and base narrowly excepted) purplish-brown, basal joint of antennae and club blackish. Three basal segments of abdomen each with a double transverse series of white setae in middle, the fourth with a single series.

Head with sparse and small punctures, but with a few larger ones immediately behind eyes. Eyes large and touching for a short distance. Rostrum dilated to apex; with numerous small punctures. Prothorax moderately transverse, evenly convex, with a narrow impression near apex and another near base; with punctures of moderate size and fairly numerous on sides, much smaller elsewhere. Elytra widest across shoulders, which are strongly rounded, but each with a small pointed lateral process, sides feebly diminishing in width posteriorly; with rows of comparatively small separated punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly, the interstices with minute punctures and very feebly wrinkled. Metasternum with coarse crowded punctures, becoming sparser but no smaller on episterna. Pygidium with crowded punctures, somewhat smaller than on metasternum. Front tibiae comparatively long and thin, finely serrated on under surface, notch feeble. Length, 3.5-4.0 mm.

Queensland: Brisbane (R. Illidge), Mount Tambourine (A. M. Lea).

Very distinct by its colours and shoulders, the latter being slightly armed, but not as in *E. tuberculata*.

EUOPS QUADRIFASCICULATA, n. sp.

♂. Dark brown or blackish, with various metallic glosses, legs obscurely reddish, with a bluish or greenish gloss.

Head finely transversely strigose and with small punctures, becoming fairly large immediately behind eyes. Eyes large and almost touching. Rostrum moderately dilated to apex, with sparse punctures. Prothorax almost as long as the basal width, which is much greater than that of apex, densely and finely strigose except near base; with a deep, curved, sub-basal impression, and with an interrupted depression across middle; with rather coarse punctures on sides, invisible from above. Elytra not much longer than wide, with rows of large punctures, in well defined striae. Metasternum and pygidium with crowded punctures. Abdomen with a large median depression bounded on each side by two tubercles crowned by long white fascicles, sides with sparse punctures and rather feebly obliquely strigose. Femora stout, front tibiae long, thin, and strongly curved. Length, 1.75-2.00 mm.

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Three males (also from Northern Queensland in the Blackburn collection) probably belong to this species; they differ, however, from the type male in having the pronotum very feebly strigose, and the median impression altogether absent. They are mostly blackish, but the abdomen and other parts of the under surface and the legs are obscurely reddish; on two of them the head immediately behind the eyes and the metasternum are greenish; the third is more bronzy, and its head is bronzy-green; parts of the under surface have a bluish gloss. On all of them the pygidium is coppery. The abdominal excavation and its marginal fascicles are exactly as on the type.

EUOPS EPISTERNALIS, n. sp.

♂. Black, most parts of upper surface with a faint purplish gloss, most parts of under surface with a greenish gloss, scutellum metallic blue.

Head with coarse punctures behind eyes, and on the sides, basal half finely transversely strigose. Eyes large and scarcely visibly separated. Rostrum strongly dilated to apex, and with distinct punctures on sides. Prothorax slightly longer than basal width, which is much greater than that of apex; disc with sparse and rather small punctures, but some larger ones in a curved basal impression, and larger and denser ones on sides. Elytra with sides feebly diminishing in width from beyond shoulders; with rows of large, deep punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly, interstices impunctate. Metasternum with coarse punctures, becoming sparse on episterna. Abdomen slightly flattened in middle, with irregular punctures, and in places obliquely strigose; pygidium with dense, punctures, slightly smaller than on metasternum. Front femora longer and stouter than the others; front tibiae long, thin, strongly curved, and finely serrated on under surface. Length, 3.00-3.25 mm.

♀. Differs in having the head shorter, eyes less prominent, the depression behind them shallower, prothorax slightly shorter, three segments of abdomen each with two transverse rows of white setae, front femora smaller, and front tibiae shorter, less curved and under surface feebly bisinuate.

Northern Queensland (Blackburn's collection): Cairns (E. Allen, J. A. Anderson, and A. M. Lea), Thursday Island (N. B. Tindale).

Fairly close to *E. postocularis*, but elytral punctures much larger, those at the apex being almost as large as those at the base of that species, the punctures on the metasternum and sides of the prothorax are larger, and those on the disc of the former more distinct. On several specimens the shoulders as well as the scutellum are bluish. On one male the scutellum and the front coxae are of a brilliant green; on one female the scutellum scarcely differs in colour from the adjacent parts. On four specimens, sexes, the pronotum has no trace of a median transverse impression, but on four others (also sexes) remnants of such an impression may be traced.

EUOPS COXALIS, n. sp.

♂. Black, legs obscurely diluted with red; scutellum, shoulders, and front of front coxae brilliant metallic green.

Head rather long, transversely strigose at base, elsewhere with well defined punctures. Eyes slightly separated. Rostrum strongly dilated to near apex, with rather small punctures. Prothorax slightly longer than the basal width, which is about one-fourth greater than that of apex, with a narrow transverse impression

Three males (also from Northern Queensland in the Blackburn collection) probably belong to this species; they differ, however, from the type male in having the pronotum very feebly strigose, and the median impression altogether absent. They are mostly blackish, but the abdomen and other parts of the under surface and the legs are obscurely reddish; on two of them the head immediately behind the eyes and the metasternum are greenish; the third is more bronzy, and its head is bronzy-green; parts of the under surface have a bluish gloss. On all of them the pygidium is coppery. The abdominal excavation and its marginal fascicles are exactly as on the type.

EUOPS EPISTERNALIS, n. sp.

♂. Black, most parts of upper surface with a faint purplish gloss, most parts of under surface with a greenish gloss, scutellum metallic blue.

Head with coarse punctures behind eyes, and on the sides, basal half finely transversely strigose. Eyes large and scarcely visibly separated. Rostrum strongly dilated to apex, and with distinct punctures on sides. Prothorax slightly longer than basal width, which is much greater than that of apex; disc with sparse and rather small punctures, but some larger ones in a curved basal impression, and larger and denser ones on sides. Elytra with sides feebly diminishing in width from beyond shoulders; with rows of large, deep punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly, interstices impunctate. Metasternum with coarse punctures, becoming sparse on episterna. Abdomen slightly flattened in middle, with irregular punctures, and in places obliquely strigose; pygidium with dense, punctures, slightly smaller than on metasternum. Front femora longer and stouter than the others; front tibiae long, thin, strongly curved, and finely serrated on under surface. Length, 3.00-3.25 mm.

♀. Differs in having the head shorter, eyes less prominent, the depression behind them shallower, prothorax slightly shorter, three segments of abdomen each with two transverse rows of white setae, front femora smaller, and front tibiae shorter, less curved and under surface feebly bisinuate.

Northern Queensland (Blackburn's collection): Cairns (E. Allen, J. A. Anderson, and A. M. Lea), Thursday Island (N. B. Tindale).

Fairly close to *E. postocularis*, but elytral punctures much larger, those at the apex being almost as large as those at the base of that species, the punctures on the metasternum and sides of the prothorax are larger, and those on the disc of the former more distinct. On several specimens the shoulders as well as the scutellum are bluish. On one male the scutellum and the front coxae are of a brilliant green; on one female the scutellum scarcely differs in colour from the adjacent parts. On four specimens, sexes, the pronotum has no trace of a median transverse impression, but on four others (also sexes) remnants of such an impression may be traced.

EUOPS COXALIS, n. sp.

♂. Black, legs obscurely diluted with red; scutellum, shoulders, and front of front coxae brilliant metallic green.

Head rather long, transversely strigose at base, elsewhere with well defined punctures. Eyes slightly separated. Rostrum strongly dilated to near apex, with rather small punctures. Prothorax slightly longer than the basal width, which is about one-fourth greater than that of apex, with a narrow transverse impression

near apex, a curved one near base, and a shallower one across middle; with small, scattered punctures, becoming larger and more numerous, but not crowded, on sides. Elytra much wider than prothorax, sides decreasing in width beyond shoulders, a shallow depression extending across four interstices on each side of suture near base; with rows of fairly large punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly, interstices impunctate or almost so. Abdomen with a large, shallow, median depression, finely obliquely strigose and with scattered punctures; pygidium with numerous sharply defined but not crowded punctures. Metasternum with sharply defined ones, becoming irregular on episterna. Front femora long and stout, front tibiae long, strongly curved and finely serrated on under surface. Length, 3.5-4.0 mm.

♀. Differs in having the head shorter, prothorax slightly shorter than its basal width, abdomen strongly convex, three segments each with a double series of white setae across middle, the fourth with a single series, front femora smaller, and the front tibiae shorter, stouter, and the lower edge straight, except for a subapical incurvature.

New South Wales: Dorrigo (W. Heron).

In general appearance fairly close to *E. strigiventris*, but prothorax with a distinct transverse median impression, rostrum distinctly shorter, and abdomen with clothing on four segments instead of on three. The prothoracic punctures are much smaller than on *E. eucalypti*, which also is without the three brilliant green spots on the upper surface. It is wider than *E. clavigera*, and the prothorax is different. On some specimens there is a bluish gloss on parts of the under surface.

EUOPS CONTACTA, n. sp.

♂. Black with a faint bluish or purplish gloss, becoming greenish on parts of under surface.

Head with a conspicuous depression behind eyes, on the front of which there are sharply defined punctures, the sides punctate and strigose. Eyes large, in contact for much of their length. Rostrum dilated to apex, sides with a few punctures. Prothorax almost as long as the basal width, which is almost twice that of apex, with a curved impression near base, and remnants of a feeble median one; disc with small, scattered punctures, becoming larger and coarser on sides. Elytra much wider than prothorax, feebly diminishing in width posteriorly; with rows of large punctures, becoming smaller towards apex, interstices very minutely punctate. Metasternum with coarse punctures, absent from front half of each episternum. Abdomen slightly flattened in middle, densely and finely obliquely strigose, and with scattered punctures; pygidium with crowded ones. Front femora longer and stouter than the others, front tibiae long, thin, strongly curved and finely serrated on the under surface. Length, 3 mm.

Queensland: Babinda (Dr. J. F. Illingworth); unique.

The eyes are actually in contact for a considerable part of their length, a character at once distinctive from *E. eucalypti*, which otherwise, except that the punctures are smaller, the species much resembles. *E. strigiventris* has a longer head, and eyes nowhere in contact. Most of the upper surface of the head is impunctate.

EUOPS MICANS, n. sp.

♂. Brilliant greenish-blue; legs blackish.

near apex, a curved one near base, and a shallower one across middle; with small, scattered punctures, becoming larger and more numerous, but not crowded, on sides. Elytra much wider than prothorax, sides decreasing in width beyond shoulders, a shallow depression extending across four interstices on each side of suture near base; with rows of fairly large punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly, interstices impunctate or almost so. Abdomen with a large, shallow, median depression, finely obliquely strigose and with scattered punctures; pygidium with numerous sharply defined but not crowded punctures. Metasternum with sharply defined ones, becoming irregular on episterna. Front femora long and stout, front tibiae long, strongly curved and finely serrated on under surface. Length, 3.5-4.0 mm.

♀. Differs in having the head shorter, prothorax slightly shorter than its basal width, abdomen strongly convex, three segments each with a double series of white setae across middle, the fourth with a single series, front femora smaller, and the front tibiae shorter, stouter, and the lower edge straight, except for a subapical incurvature.

New South Wales: Dorrigo (W. Heron).

In general appearance fairly close to *E. strigiventris*, but prothorax with a distinct transverse median impression, rostrum distinctly shorter, and abdomen with clothing on four segments instead of on three. The prothoracic punctures are much smaller than on *E. eucalypti*, which also is without the three brilliant green spots on the upper surface. It is wider than *E. clavigera*, and the prothorax is different. On some specimens there is a bluish gloss on parts of the under surface.

EUOPS CONTACTA, n. sp.

♂. Black with a faint bluish or purplish gloss, becoming greenish on parts of under surface.

Head with a conspicuous depression behind eyes, on the front of which there are sharply defined punctures, the sides punctate and strigose. Eyes large, in contact for much of their length. Rostrum dilated to apex, sides with a few punctures. Prothorax almost as long as the basal width, which is almost twice that of apex, with a curved impression near base, and remnants of a feeble median one; disc with small, scattered punctures, becoming larger and coarser on sides. Elytra much wider than prothorax, feebly diminishing in width posteriorly; with rows of large punctures, becoming smaller towards apex, interstices very minutely punctate. Metasternum with coarse punctures, absent from front half of each episternum. Abdomen slightly flattened in middle, densely and finely obliquely strigose, and with scattered punctures; pygidium with crowded ones. Front femora longer and stouter than the others, front tibiae long, thin, strongly curved and finely serrated on the under surface. Length, 3 mm.

Queensland: Babinda (Dr. J. F. Illingworth); unique.

The eyes are actually in contact for a considerable part of their length, a character at once distinctive from *E. eucalypti*, which otherwise, except that the punctures are smaller, the species much resembles. *E. strigiventris* has a longer head, and eyes nowhere in contact. Most of the upper surface of the head is impunctate.

EUOPS MICANS, n. sp.

♂. Brilliant greenish-blue; legs blackish.

Head with sharply defined but somewhat irregular punctures, becoming coarse just behind eyes. Rostrum with scattered punctures. Prothorax almost as long as the basal width, which is almost twice that of apex, with numerous rather small, but sharply defined punctures, becoming larger on sides and in a curved sub-basal depression. Elytra oblong-cordate; with rows of large, deep punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly, interstices with small scattered punctures. Metasternum (including episterna) with crowded punctures. Abdomen closely obliquely strigose and with numerous punctures, two basal segments with a wide and shallow median impression. Femora stout, front tibiae thin, rather long, moderately curved and finely denticulate on under surface. Length, 2.5-3.0 mm.

♀. Differs in having less prominent eyes, abdomen convex, three basal segments of abdomen each with a double transverse series of white scales in middle, the following one with a single series; front tibiae shorter and stouter, bisinuate on lower surface and not denticulate.

Queensland: Stanthorpe, in January (H. J. Carter); New South Wales: Barraba (W. du Boulay).

Structurally close to some small specimens of *E. eucalypti*, except that the prothoracic punctures are smaller, but of a brilliant blue; one female is of a decided coppery-green. The pronotum is without remnants of a transverse median impression.

STOREUS MAGNUS, n. sp.

♂. Blackish-brown, some parts black, antennae, tarsi and part of rostrum obscurely reddish. Densely clothed with rusty-brown, slightly variegated scales, interspersed with numerous setae.

Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, slightly curved; with acute ridges alternated with rows of punctures to apical fourth, where the antennae are inserted, in front with small, sharply defined punctures. Prothorax strongly transverse, sides moderately rounded, in front subtriangularly produced over head; with crowded, normally concealed punctures. Elytra subcordate, base strongly trisinate and wider than prothorax, sides rounded; with regular rows of large punctures. Under surface with dense punctures, except near hind coxae, behind each of which there is a row of large ones. Prosternum with a deep pectoral canal, peep-holes well-defined and semidouble. Femora stout, rather strongly and acutely dentate, tibiae with a fasciculate swelling at the outer base, smaller but more distinct on the front pair than on the others; claws strongly appendiculate. Length, 4.5 mm.

Queensland: National Park, in November (H. Hacker). Type (unique) in Queensland Museum.

A wide species, in general appearance fairly close to *S. specularis*, but each tibia with a tuft or fascicle of scales, somewhat as on *S. fasciculatus*, although otherwise not close to that species. On the elytra the setae (except for one in each seriate puncture) are almost confined to the odd interstices, and vary from whitish to dark brown, on the third they form two or three small fascicles, and a more distinct blackish one on the preapical callus on each.

STOREUS SQUAMIPICTUS, n. sp.

♂. Dark reddish-brown, some parts almost black, antennae, parts of legs and tip of rostrum reddish. Densely clothed with variegated scales and setae, the under surface and legs with setae only.

Head with sharply defined but somewhat irregular punctures, becoming coarse just behind eyes. Rostrum with scattered punctures. Prothorax almost as long as the basal width, which is almost twice that of apex, with numerous rather small, but sharply defined punctures, becoming larger on sides and in a curved sub-basal depression. Elytra oblong-cordate; with rows of large, deep punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly, interstices with small scattered punctures. Metasternum (including episterna) with crowded punctures. Abdomen closely obliquely strigose and with numerous punctures, two basal segments with a wide and shallow median impression. Femora stout, front tibiae thin, rather long, moderately curved and finely denticulate on under surface. Length, 2.5-3.0 mm.

♀. Differs in having less prominent eyes, abdomen convex, three basal segments of abdomen each with a double transverse series of white scales in middle, the following one with a single series; front tibiae shorter and stouter, bisinuate on lower surface and not denticulate.

Queensland: Stanthorpe, in January (H. J. Carter); New South Wales: Barraba (W. du Boulay).

Structurally close to some small specimens of *E. eucalypti*, except that the prothoracic punctures are smaller, but of a brilliant blue; one female is of a decided coppery-green. The pronotum is without remnants of a transverse median impression.

STOREUS MAGNUS, n. sp.

♂. Blackish-brown, some parts black, antennae, tarsi and part of rostrum obscurely reddish. Densely clothed with rusty-brown, slightly variegated scales, interspersed with numerous setae.

Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, slightly curved; with acute ridges alternated with rows of punctures to apical fourth, where the antennae are inserted, in front with small, sharply defined punctures. Prothorax strongly transverse, sides moderately rounded, in front subtriangularly produced over head; with crowded, normally concealed punctures. Elytra subcordate, base strongly trisinate and wider than prothorax, sides rounded; with regular rows of large punctures. Under surface with dense punctures, except near hind coxae, behind each of which there is a row of large ones. Prosternum with a deep pectoral canal, peep-holes well-defined and semidouble. Femora stout, rather strongly and acutely dentate, tibiae with a fasciculate swelling at the outer base, smaller but more distinct on the front pair than on the others; claws strongly appendiculate. Length, 4.5 mm.

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STOREUS SQUAMIPICTUS, n. sp.

♂. Dark reddish-brown, some parts almost black, antennae, parts of legs and tip of rostrum reddish. Densely clothed with variegated scales and setae, the under surface and legs with setae only.

Rostrum fairly stout, about the length of prothorax, slightly curved, with fine ridges, the median one rather feeble in front, alternated with rows of setiferous punctures to between antennae (these inserted at apical third), in front with small, elongated punctures. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides almost parallel to near apex, and then suddenly and strongly narrowed, the apex slightly produced over head; punctures dense and normally concealed. Elytra at base moderately trisinate, and slightly wider than prothorax, sides rounded and gently dilated to beyond the middle; with rows of large, partly concealed punctures, the alternate interstices slightly elevated. Prosternum with pectoral canal short and deep, peep-holes deep and distinct. Abdomen wide, third and fourth segments combined slightly shorter than second or fifth. Femora acutely dentate, claws appendiculate. Length, 3.75 mm.

New South Wales: Tooloom in January (H. Hacker). Type (unique) in Queensland Museum.

A well marked and isolated species. The front tibiae are not dentate, but there is a slight swelling at the middle of the under surface, slightly more pronounced than on *S. acutidens* (which is a narrower and more elliptic species). On the pronotum most of the scales are pale, some almost white, with a large irregular blackish triangle resting on the base, and its tip almost at the apex; on the elytra there is a large blackish patch abruptly terminated just beyond the middle in the sutural region, elsewhere the scales are mostly pale brown, but on the apical half of the suture there are numerous small, whitish spots. The setae are mostly similar in colour to the scales amongst which they are set, but there are numerous white ones on the sides, and the preapical callus on each elytron has a short fascicle of black ones.

STOREUS PREAPICALIS, n. sp.

♂. Reddish-brown, parts of under surface darker, antennae and parts of legs paler. Densely clothed with soft, whitish-brown scales, slightly variegated on upper surface, paler and uniform on under surface and legs; a few setae scattered about.

Rostrum not very stout, about the length of prothorax, moderately curved, with fine ridges alternated with rows of punctures to apical third (where the antennae are inserted), in front with numerous small but sharply defined punctures. Prothorax strongly transverse, sides moderately rounded, but apex suddenly narrowed; with crowded, normally concealed punctures. Elytra distinctly wider than prothorax, base strongly trisinate, sides almost parallel for a short distance, and then decreasing to apex; with rows of large, almost concealed punctures, interstices almost even throughout, but each elytron with a fairly large, obtuse, preapical callus. Prosternum with a short, deep, pectoral canal, peep-holes angular and distinct. Abdomen with third and fourth segments combined slightly longer than second, and shorter than fifth. Legs comparatively long and thin, femora edentate, claws strongly appendiculate. Length, 3.5 mm.

Queensland: National Park in November (H. Hacker). Type (unique) in Queensland Museum.

The elytral tubercles are in the same positions as on the preceding species, but the femora are edentate, the rostrum is almost evenly curved throughout, and the clothing is very different. At first glance the clubs appear to be distinctly darker than the rest of the antennae, but this is due mostly to their clothing.

Rostrum fairly stout, about the length of prothorax, slightly curved, with fine ridges, the median one rather feeble in front, alternated with rows of setiferous punctures to between antennae (these inserted at apical third), in front with small, elongated punctures. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides almost parallel to near apex, and then suddenly and strongly narrowed, the apex slightly produced over head; punctures dense and normally concealed. Elytra at base moderately trisinate, and slightly wider than prothorax, sides rounded and gently dilated to beyond the middle; with rows of large, partly concealed punctures, the alternate interstices slightly elevated. Prosternum with pectoral canal short and deep, peep-holes deep and distinct. Abdomen wide, third and fourth segments combined slightly shorter than second or fifth. Femora acutely dentate, claws appendiculate. Length, 3.75 mm.

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STOREUS PREAPICALIS, n. sp.

♂. Reddish-brown, parts of under surface darker, antennae and parts of legs paler. Densely clothed with soft, whitish-brown scales, slightly variegated on upper surface, paler and uniform on under surface and legs; a few setae scattered about.

Rostrum not very stout, about the length of prothorax, moderately curved, with fine ridges alternated with rows of punctures to apical third (where the antennae are inserted), in front with numerous small but sharply defined punctures. Prothorax strongly transverse, sides moderately rounded, but apex suddenly narrowed; with crowded, normally concealed punctures. Elytra distinctly wider than prothorax, base strongly trisinate, sides almost parallel for a short distance, and then decreasing to apex; with rows of large, almost concealed punctures, interstices almost even throughout, but each elytron with a fairly large, obtuse, preapical callus. Prosternum with a short, deep, pectoral canal, peep-holes angular and distinct. Abdomen with third and fourth segments combined slightly longer than second, and shorter than fifth. Legs comparatively long and thin, femora edentate, claws strongly appendiculate. Length, 3.5 mm.

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The elytral tubercles are in the same positions as on the preceding species, but the femora are edentate, the rostrum is almost evenly curved throughout, and the clothing is very different. At first glance the clubs appear to be distinctly darker than the rest of the antennae, but this is due mostly to their clothing.

STOREUS ACUTIDENS Lea.

The types of this species were without a locality label. A specimen has recently been received from Stradbroke Island (Queensland).

STOREUS HYSTRICOSUS Lea.

A male from Mapleton (Queensland), in the Queensland Museum, is slightly larger than the type, and with the clothing more of a rusty-red, the small apical and subapical fascicles on the elytra have their setae rather loose, instead of compacted, as on the type. A specimen from the Upper Williams River (New South Wales), in the collection of Mr. F. Erasmus Wilson, has clothing as on the Mapleton one, but is a female, and differs from the male in having the rostrum longer, thinner, more curved, with sparse setae only on the basal half, and the abdomen more evenly convex.

PERISSOPS SQUAMIVARIUS, n. sp.

♂. Black, antennae and tarsi reddish. Irregularly clothed with scales, mostly buff-coloured, and with some black, velvety spots on elytra.

Head with sparse and small punctures and a feeble interocular impression. Rostrum rather wide, scarcely the length of prothorax, feebly curved, sides feebly incurved to middle; basal half with crowded squamiferous punctures, elsewhere with numerous small, and sharply defined, naked ones. Antennae inserted one-third from apex of rostrum, scape the length of funicle, club elliptic-ovate, the length of six preceding joints combined. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded, apex about half the width of base; with rather small and very small punctures on disc, but larger and deeper ones on sides. Scutellum distinct. Elytra with outlines subcontinuous with those of prothorax, almost parallel-sided to beyond the middle, base trisinate, the median sinus deeper than the others; with rows of large, setiferous punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly; with minute granules on the first and second interstices, becoming dense on the third on its basal fourth. Metasternum with fairly large punctures on sides, but small on episterna, on which they form a single row in middle, but are somewhat crowded at the ends. Femora stout, rather strongly dentate, tibiae compressed. Length, 6 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum thinner, with squamiferous punctures only on each side of base, elsewhere almost impunctate, and antennae inserted slightly more distant from apex.

Queensland: National Park in November (H. Hacker). Types in Queensland Museum.

An elongate-elliptic species, about the size of, and without lines much as in *P. semicalvus* and *ochreonotatus*, but the interocular impression minute instead of very large. In the table of the genus (Lea, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., 1903, 644) it could be associated with *P. variegatus*, which is a much larger and otherwise very different species. The buff-coloured scales margin the eyes, form irregular spots on the prothorax, are dense on parts of the elytra, including the apical slope and form spots on the second to fourth segments of abdomen, and a spot in front of each front coxa; on the under surface and legs the clothing is mostly white, and there are some white setae on the upper surface; black scales are fairly numerous on the prothorax, but are indistinct; on each elytron there are two large, velvety-black patches, one near the middle of the base, the other just

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♂. Black, antennae and tarsi reddish. Irregularly clothed with scales, mostly buff-coloured, and with some black, velvety spots on elytra.

Head with sparse and small punctures and a feeble interocular impression. Rostrum rather wide, scarcely the length of prothorax, feebly curved, sides feebly incurved to middle; basal half with crowded squamiferous punctures, elsewhere with numerous small, and sharply defined, naked ones. Antennae inserted one-third from apex of rostrum, scape the length of funicle, club elliptic-ovate, the length of six preceding joints combined. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded, apex about half the width of base; with rather small and very small punctures on disc, but larger and deeper ones on sides. Scutellum distinct. Elytra with outlines subcontinuous with those of prothorax, almost parallel-sided to beyond the middle, base trisinate, the median sinus deeper than the others; with rows of large, setiferous punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly; with minute granules on the first and second interstices, becoming dense on the third on its basal fourth. Metasternum with fairly large punctures on sides, but small on episterna, on which they form a single row in middle, but are somewhat crowded at the ends. Femora stout, rather strongly dentate, tibiae compressed. Length, 6 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum thinner, with squamiferous punctures only on each side of base, elsewhere almost impunctate, and antennae inserted slightly more distant from apex.

Queensland: National Park in November (H. Hacker). Types in Queensland Museum.

An elongate-elliptic species, about the size of, and without lines much as in *P. semicalvus* and *ochreonotatus*, but the interocular impression minute instead of very large. In the table of the genus (Lea, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., 1903, 644) it could be associated with *P. variegatus*, which is a much larger and otherwise very different species. The buff-coloured scales margin the eyes, form irregular spots on the prothorax, are dense on parts of the elytra, including the apical slope and form spots on the second to fourth segments of abdomen, and a spot in front of each front coxa; on the under surface and legs the clothing is mostly white, and there are some white setae on the upper surface; black scales are fairly numerous on the prothorax, but are indistinct; on each elytron there are two large, velvety-black patches, one near the middle of the base, the other just

beyond middle; in addition there are some irregular and much smaller patches half-way down the apical slope. The two basal segments of the abdomen are large and rather strongly convex in both sexes.

PERISSOPS PICTIPENNIS, n. sp.

Black, antennae and tarsi reddish. Densely clothed with variegated scales and setae.

Head with dense, concealed punctures, flat between eyes and not foveate there. Rostrum slightly curved, moderately thin, slightly longer than prothorax; with crowded punctures, coarse and squamiferous towards base, smaller and naked, but still rather dense, in front; and with a short, shining, median line. Antennae inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum, scape the length of funicle, club elongate-ovate, the length of six preceding joints combined. Prothorax about twice as wide as long, sides strongly rounded, near apex rapidly narrowed and depressed, hind angles rounded off and received in latero-basal curvatures of elytra; with crowded punctures, each containing and concealed by a scale, but partly visible on sides. Scutellum distinct. Elytra slightly wider than widest part of prothorax, and fully thrice as long, sides parallel to beyond the middle; with rows of large, setiferous punctures, appearing much smaller through clothing, interstices almost even, except the third, which has an elongate granular elevation near the base. Under surface with fairly dense, but not coarse, squamiferous punctures, in about three rows on metasternal episterna. Femora rather stout, grooved and strongly and acutely dentate; tibiae compressed, at base rather strongly arched. Length, 7.5 mm.

New South Wales: Tooloom in January (H. Hacker). Type (unique) in Queensland Museum.

In the 1903 table of the genus this species could be associated with *P. brevicollis*, which is certainly its nearest ally, but it differs in being larger, with a conspicuous irregular whitish patch of scales on apical slope of elytra (its outer margin almost circular), prothoracic scales larger, third interstice of elytra more strongly elevated near base and front femora not quite as stout. The scales on the upper surface are mostly of a rather dark rusty-brown; on the elytra there is a large irregular patch of whitish scales on the apical slope, and small irregular spots elsewhere, there is a small velvety-black patch at the apex of the suture, and two smaller ones above it; there are also some small black (but not velvety) spots; on the pronotum the scales are mostly buff, with four feeble clusters of slightly darker scales, placed in a transverse row nearer apex than base, and sub-fasciculate in appearance, and with a few white scales scattered singly; on the under parts the scales are mostly white or pale buff. Judging by the punctures of its rostrum the type is a male, but the antennae are less close to the apex than is usual on that sex.

PERISSOPS ABACETUS, n. sp.

Blackish-brown, parts of antennae and of tarsi obscurely reddish. Irregularly clothed with soft, variegated scales.

Head with crowded punctures to between base of rostrum. Rostrum slightly curved, about the length of prothorax, sides feebly incurved to middle; with squamiferous punctures on sides near base, elsewhere shining, and with small, sharply defined punctures. Antennae inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum, scape the length of funicle, club ovate, almost as long as six preceding joints



beyond middle; in addition there are some irregular and much smaller patches half-way down the apical slope. The two basal segments of the abdomen are large and rather strongly convex in both sexes.

PERISSOPS PICTIPENNIS, n. sp.

Black, antennae and tarsi reddish. Densely clothed with variegated scales and setae.

Head with dense, concealed punctures, flat between eyes and not foveate there. Rostrum slightly curved, moderately thin, slightly longer than prothorax; with crowded punctures, coarse and squamiferous towards base, smaller and naked, but still rather dense, in front; and with a short, shining, median line. Antennae inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum, scape the length of funicle, club elongate-ovate, the length of six preceding joints combined. Prothorax about twice as wide as long, sides strongly rounded, near apex rapidly narrowed and depressed, hind angles rounded off and received in latero-basal curvatures of elytra; with crowded punctures, each containing and concealed by a scale, but partly visible on sides. Scutellum distinct. Elytra slightly wider than widest part of prothorax, and fully thrice as long, sides parallel to beyond the middle; with rows of large, setiferous punctures, appearing much smaller through clothing, interstices almost even, except the third, which has an elongate granular elevation near the base. Under surface with fairly dense, but not coarse, squamiferous punctures, in about three rows on metasternal episterna. Femora rather stout, grooved and strongly and acutely dentate; tibiae compressed, at base rather strongly arched. Length, 7.5 mm.

New South Wales: Tooloom in January (H. Hacker). Type (unique) in Queensland Museum.

In the 1903 table of the genus this species could be associated with *P. brevicollis*, which is certainly its nearest ally, but it differs in being larger, with a conspicuous irregular whitish patch of scales on apical slope of elytra (its outer margin almost circular), prothoracic scales larger, third interstice of elytra more strongly elevated near base and front femora not quite as stout. The scales on the upper surface are mostly of a rather dark rusty-brown; on the elytra there is a large irregular patch of whitish scales on the apical slope, and small irregular spots elsewhere, there is a small velvety-black patch at the apex of the suture, and two smaller ones above it; there are also some small black (but not velvety) spots; on the pronotum the scales are mostly buff, with four feeble clusters of slightly darker scales, placed in a transverse row nearer apex than base, and sub-fasciculate in appearance, and with a few white scales scattered singly; on the under parts the scales are mostly white or pale buff. Judging by the punctures of its rostrum the type is a male, but the antennae are less close to the apex than is usual on that sex.

PERISSOPS ABACETUS, n. sp.

Blackish-brown, parts of antennae and of tarsi obscurely reddish. Irregularly clothed with soft, variegated scales.

Head with crowded punctures to between base of rostrum. Rostrum slightly curved, about the length of prothorax, sides feebly incurved to middle; with squamiferous punctures on sides near base, elsewhere shining, and with small, sharply defined punctures. Antennae inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum, scape the length of funicle, club ovate, almost as long as six preceding joints



combined. Prothorax almost as long as the median width, sides strongly rounded, apex about half as wide as base; with crowded, more or less concealed punctures. Scutellum distinct. Elytra not much wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to beyond the middle, base gently trisinate; with rows of large punctures, in places almost concealed by clothing; interstices gently separately convex, the third not specially elevated at base. Under surface with rather dense punctures, becoming fairly large on sides of metasternum, its episterna with irregular punctures, interrupted in middle. Femora stout, acutely dentate, tibiae rather short. Length, 4 mm.

Queensland: National Park (H. Hacker). Type (unique) in Queensland Museum.

A small and rather narrow, elliptic species, about the size of *P. parvus*, but with very different clothing, rostrum longer and thinner, eyes with somewhat smaller facets, antennae darker (the club is blackish), and femora thicker and more strongly dentate. The mesosternal receptacle is cavernous but very slightly so, and its walls are thin and rather widely U-shaped. Some of the scales have been abraded from the type; on the upper surface they are largely whitish, mixed with fawn-coloured or rusty ones, and with some ill-defined darker spots; on the prothorax there are four dark spots across the base, and one in the middle, on the elytra there are several on the apical slope and at its summit, and several about the base; on the under parts the scales are white, on the head they are mostly dark.

ATHYREOCIS TRIANGULIFER, n. sp.

♂. Black, rostrum, antennae and claw-joints more or less reddish. Densely clothed with light brown or buff scales, with a conspicuous black triangle on each elytron; in addition with numerous pale and dark setae.

Rostrum the length of prothorax, slightly curved, apical half glabrous; with sharply defined and fairly numerous punctures. Antennae inserted in middle of sides of rostrum, first joint of funicle elongate, second moderately long, the others short. Prothorax about as long as the basal width, which is about twice that of apex, sides gently rounded on basal two-thirds, more narrowed in front; with crowded, normally concealed punctures. Elytra closely applied to, and at base (which is gently trisinate) no wider than base of prothorax, shoulders square, but sides dilated beyond them to slightly beyond the middle; with large punctures in striae; the striae appearing rather feeble through clothing, and the punctures (except on sides) almost or quite concealed; third interstice with two fairly large but obtuse tubercles, the first at the basal fourth, the second crowning the apical slope. Middle and hind femora feebly, the front ones very feebly dentate. Length, 4.2-4.5 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum longer, thinner, clothed only on basal fourth, its punctures sparser and much less distinct, antennae inserted nearer the base of rostrum, prothorax slightly longer, abdomen more convex, and legs slightly shorter.

Queensland: National Park, in December (H. Hacker). Type in Queensland Museum; cotype in South Australian Museum.

The prothorax is longer than is usual in the genus. On this, and the following species, the scattered erect setae are less numerous than on the previously described ones. The club is darker than the rest of the antennae. The black triangle on each elytron is sharply defined on three specimens, and less so on two

combined. Prothorax almost as long as the median width, sides strongly rounded, apex about half as wide as base; with crowded, more or less concealed punctures. Scutellum distinct. Elytra not much wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to beyond the middle, base gently trisinate; with rows of large punctures, in places almost concealed by clothing; interstices gently separately convex, the third not specially elevated at base. Under surface with rather dense punctures, becoming fairly large on sides of metasternum, its episterna with irregular punctures, interrupted in middle. Femora stout, acutely dentate, tibiae rather short. Length, 4 mm.

Queensland: National Park (H. Hacker). Type (unique) in Queensland Museum.

A small and rather narrow, elliptic species, about the size of *P. parvus*, but with very different clothing, rostrum longer and thinner, eyes with somewhat smaller facets, antennae darker (the club is blackish), and femora thicker and more strongly dentate. The mesosternal receptacle is cavernous but very slightly so, and its walls are thin and rather widely U-shaped. Some of the scales have been abraded from the type; on the upper surface they are largely whitish, mixed with fawn-coloured or rusty ones, and with some ill-defined darker spots; on the prothorax there are four dark spots across the base, and one in the middle, on the elytra there are several on the apical slope and at its summit, and several about the base; on the under parts the scales are white, on the head they are mostly dark.

ATHYREOCIS TRIANGULIFER, n. sp.

♂. Black, rostrum, antennae and claw-joints more or less reddish. Densely clothed with light brown or buff scales, with a conspicuous black triangle on each elytron; in addition with numerous pale and dark setae.

Rostrum the length of prothorax, slightly curved, apical half glabrous; with sharply defined and fairly numerous punctures. Antennae inserted in middle of sides of rostrum, first joint of funicle elongate, second moderately long, the others short. Prothorax about as long as the basal width, which is about twice that of apex, sides gently rounded on basal two-thirds, more narrowed in front; with crowded, normally concealed punctures. Elytra closely applied to, and at base (which is gently trisinate) no wider than base of prothorax, shoulders square, but sides dilated beyond them to slightly beyond the middle; with large punctures in striae; the striae appearing rather feeble through clothing, and the punctures (except on sides) almost or quite concealed; third interstice with two fairly large but obtuse tubercles, the first at the basal fourth, the second crowning the apical slope. Middle and hind femora feebly, the front ones very feebly dentate. Length, 4.2-4.5 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum longer, thinner, clothed only on basal fourth, its punctures sparser and much less distinct, antennae inserted nearer the base of rostrum, prothorax slightly longer, abdomen more convex, and legs slightly shorter.

Queensland: National Park, in December (H. Hacker). Type in Queensland Museum; cotype in South Australian Museum.

The prothorax is longer than is usual in the genus. On this, and the following species, the scattered erect setae are less numerous than on the previously described ones. The club is darker than the rest of the antennae. The black triangle on each elytron is sharply defined on three specimens, and less so on two

others, its longest side commences on the shoulder, and runs obliquely to the postmedian tubercle, thence the shortest side runs straight to the lateral margin, which is narrowly polished for about half its length. The setae on the pronotum are numerous, but do not form fascicles; on the elytra, however, they are fasciculate on the tubercles. The elytral striae are well defined on the sides and traceable elsewhere, but their contained punctures (except on the sides towards the base) appear small, or are quite concealed, although often indicated by setae.

ATHYREOCIS SEMICIRCULARIS, n. sp.

♂. Blackish-brown; rostrum, antennae and claw-joints more or less obscurely reddish. Densely clothed with pale brown or buff scales, somewhat variegated on elytra, and mixed with short, stiff setae.

Rostrum rather wide, feebly curved, almost the length of prothorax, basal third densely clothed, elsewhere glabrous and with rather dense punctures, but leaving a feeble median line. Antennae inserted slightly nearer base than apex of rostrum, scape short, scarcely twice the length of first joint of funicle. Prothorax almost as long as the basal width, which is about twice that of apex, with crowded, normally concealed punctures. Elytra rather short, base almost truncate, and very little wider than prothorax, sides dilated to beyond the middle; third interstice with an obtuse fasciculate tubercle at the basal fourth. Legs short, femora feebly grooved and feebly dentate. Length, 3.5 mm.

Queensland: Bunya Mountains, in December (H. Hacker). Type in Queensland Museum.

There is a pale, but not white, semicircle on the elytra, crossing the suture, where it is most distinct, at the basal third, but vanishing before the shoulders; beyond it there is an irregular blackish one, which almost touches the sides. On the pronotum the setae are pale and dark, the latter are congested so as almost to form six feeble fascicles; on the elytra the dark ones form a short but conspicuous fascicle on the third interstice, and are fairly numerous on the dark semicircle, beyond this the pale ones are numerous and some of them form very feeble fascicles. The type was not partly abraded to examine the sculpture, but the striae are feebly indicated, except on the sides, where they are distinct, their punctures are mostly concealed, even on the sides. A female, from the National Park of Queensland, in December (H. Hacker), may belong to the species; its rostrum is slightly longer, thinner, more curved, with smaller punctures, antennae inserted nearer its base and abdomen more convex. The pale semicircle on the elytra is almost white, and is not followed by a black one. Dark setae are almost absent, even from the tubercle on the third interstice, and there appear to be also several very feeble tubercles crowning the apical slope, that are even less distinct on the type.

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